

DIRECTOR, FBI

8 JUN 1960

SAC, NEW YORK (105-40242)

IS - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/25/04 BY 60252/uc/af/dj

b7C

REMMlet to Director, 3/14/60, captioned "Cuban Political Activities Against the United States", President EISENHOWER'S Trip to South America, 1960", and Yairtel 3/7/60, captioned "President EISENHOWER'S Trip to South America, 1960."

On 5/3/60, [redacted] advised that [redacted] returned to Cuba in the latter part of March, 1960. He advised that [redacted] "Hogar Heroe del Moncado" (Home for Heroes of Mondado) in Carretera Fontanar, Havana, Cuba. [redacted] stated that this is a home for Cuban Army veterans and [redacted] holds a government position.

b7C

Inasmuch as [redacted] is not in the country, no further action will be taken with respect to him and the case is being closed.

b7C

4-Bureau (RM)

(1-62-61383)

(1-10-61383) Political Activities Against

3-Miami (RM)

(1-105-1747)

(1-109-56)

1-New York (105-40234)

1-New York (62-12305)

1-New York (105-40242)

JJC:lhm

(10)

REC-32

109-12-110-1809

NOT RECORDED

198 JUN 10 1960

51 JUN 20 1960

Collection of two discourses del la Com. Tio. Castro 1957
Reply to A. Cuba is a sovereign nation by its own right, not by any
"Grant"

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev)

Date

To

☒ Director

FILE #

Att. **CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION**

☐ SAC Title

☐ ASAC **POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA**

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE **REGISTERED MAIL**

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledge | <input type="checkbox"/> Open Case |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Assign.....Reassign..... | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare lead cards |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bring file | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare tickler |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Call me | <input type="checkbox"/> Recharge serials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Correct | <input type="checkbox"/> Return assignment card |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deadline..... | <input type="checkbox"/> Return file |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deadline passed | <input type="checkbox"/> Return serials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Delinquent | <input type="checkbox"/> Search and return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue | <input type="checkbox"/> See me |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Expedite | <input type="checkbox"/> Send Serials..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> File | to |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For information | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit new lead-out |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Initial & return | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit report by |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leads need attention | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Return with explanation or note as to action taken. | |

Enclosed are three publications from Cuba received by [redacted] Baltimore, Md., who sent them to Balto. office by letter, dated 6/2/60. [redacted] letter has been acknowledged by this office. These are submitted for information of the Bureau and need not be returned to this office.

67C

3-**ENCLOSURE**
See reverse side

SAC..... **J. J. KELLY**
Office..... **BALTIMORE**

Encl. 3-101 ATTACHED

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/04 BY 60270 AND 60270

REC- 52

109-12-210-1810
NOT RECORDED

JUN 14 1960

7 JUN 17 1960

"Cuba Denies What 'The Miami Herald'
& 'The Miami News' did not publish"

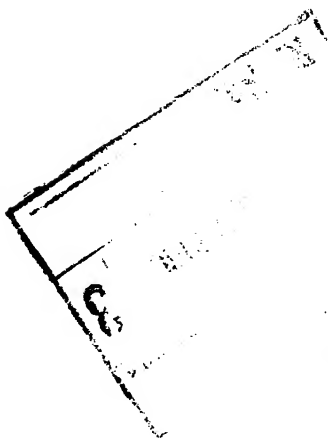
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED *on this envelope*
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *2/24/04* BY *60292auc BEE/afkj*

Ministerio De Relaciones Exteriores
Departamento de Relaciones Publicas
containing 1 publication" 2 Discursos del Bo
Fidel Castro Rex"

Envelope (same return address) containing
publication entitled "Reply to U.S.A., 'Cuba
is a Sovereign Nation By Its Own Right, Not
Publication entitled

ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-1810



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/17/01 BY 60320 auc/STP/afp/ly



2



AÑO DE LA REFORMA AGRARIA

24 DE FEBRERO DE 1960

2 DISCURSOS

del Doctor Fidel Castro Ruz

AÑO DE LA REFORMA AGRARIA

Escuelas y Fábricas

LA conmemoración del 24 de Febrero, bajo la Revolución Cubana, cobra nuevos y singulares caracteres. Al discurso convencional y a la frase hueca sustituyen la obra viva y la realización inmediata. Se honra al pasado glorioso, pero con hondo sentido de presente y porvenir.

Los dos discursos pronunciados por el Primer Ministro, Dr. Fidel Castro, en ocasión del Día de Baire, establecen una línea de continuidad histórica entre el ideal mambi y los afanes renovadores de la Cuba Nueva. La independencia política, el desarrollo de la cultura y la expansión industrial comportan una interdependencia insoslayable. El analfabetismo y la subordinación económica son también formas de coloniaje.

En la mañana, Fidel Castro habla ante miles de niños reunidos en la antigua fortaleza militar de Holguín, convertida ahora en Ciudad Escolar "Oscar Lucero", en tributo a uno de los héroes más puros de la Revolución. Es otro cuartel que se transforma en escuela.

Por la noche, el Primer Ministro concurre al acto convocado por la Confederación de Trabajadores de Cuba para recibir las actas que formalizan la decisión espontánea del proletariado de contribuir, con el 4 por ciento de sus haberes, al magno empeño de industrializar el país.

Uno y otro discurso, abordando temas distintos, responden a una misma unidad de pensamiento. Al 24 de Febrero se le honra sembrando la nación de escuelas y de fábricas.

DISCURSO PRONUNCIADO POR EL DOCTOR FIDEL CASTRO, PRIMER MINISTRO DEL GOBIERNO, EN LA INAUGURACION DE LA CIUDAD ESCOLAR "OSCAR LUCERO", EN HOLGUIN, EL 24 DE FEBRERO DE 1960

PUEBLO de Holguín:

"Hace hoy exactamente 65 años del Grito de Independencia en el histórico pueblo de Baire, el 24 de Febrero de 1895.

Esta fecha ustedes la conocen perfectamente bien, porque la han estudiado en los libros de Historia de Cuba, y, precisamente, hemos querido escoger este día para inaugurar esta ciudad escolar.

Ningún homenaje mejor a los fundadores de nuestra República, ningún homenaje mejor al Apóstol de nuestra independencia, José Martí; ningún homenaje mejor a todos los hombres que cayeron en aquellas luchas y a todos los cubanos que se sacrificaron en las luchas posteriores, que este acto de hoy, donde entregamos, convertida ya en escuela, en una formidable escuela, lo que fuera un baluarte de las fuerzas de la tiranía. Y ningún homenaje más justo al pueblo de Holguín, que dio tantos patriotas en la lucha por la independencia y en las luchas revolucionarias, sobre todo en la última lucha, que significó para este pueblo de Holguín el sacrificio de muchos de sus mejores hijos.

Por eso, ninguna satisfacción mayor para nosotros, que el poder cumplir la promesa que hicimos de entregar el 24 de Febrero la fortaleza de Holguín, convertida en una ciudad escolar, donde van a estudiar, esperamos que puedan estudiar en ella, 4.000 niños. No sólo lo que significa moralmente y lo que significa revolucionariamente haber convertido en escuela esta fortaleza, que ya es la cuarta ciudad escolar que ha hecho la Revolución, de las grandes fortalezas, en menos de un año, sino porque además, los niños de las escuelas públicas de Holguín, que carecían en muchas ocasiones de locales apropiados para dar sus clases, que carecían de campos deportivos, que carecían de espacio donde desenvolverse, van a tener ahora una escuela con la cual no se podrá comparar ninguna otra escuela existente en la ciudad

de Holguín. Es decir, que los niños humildes de las escuelas públicas tendrán una escuela de primera clase que no tendrá que envidiar nada a nadie. Con sus campos deportivos y con todo el espacio que necesitan no sólo para estudiar, sino también para jugar y hacer ejercicio y además, van a tener, lo que intenta por primera vez una escuela pública: van a tener ómnibus de la escuela para el transporte de los niños desde la ciudad hasta aquí. Es decir, antes nosotros veíamos que solamente las escuelas particulares tenían ómnibus y solamente las familias que podían pagar esas escuelas y podían pagar esos ómnibus podían enviar a sus hijos en ómnibus a las clases.

Ahora cualquier niño pobre, cualquier familia humilde, podrá tener la satisfacción de ver cómo también los ómnibus pasan por allí, cerca de su casa, para recoger a sus hijos y traerlos al centro escolar. Van a tener aquí, además, un magnífico comedor para que puedan recibir alimentación también durante el día. Pero además, otra ventaja que nunca habían tenido los niños de las escuelas públicas: que los sábados y los domingos podrán los diez ómnibus organizar viajes a las playas y al campo.

Ahora mismo me decía una de las estudiantes de enseñanza secundaria, una jovencita, decía que ella sentía no estar ahora en primer grado. Y es que verdaderamente los niños van a tener ahora una oportunidad y una serie de ventajas que no tenían los que ahora están ya en la Universidad y están en la enseñanza secundaria. Los niños antes no tenían estas ventajas.

En ese sentido, ustedes se pueden considerar que han tenido la fortuna de poder estudiar en condiciones muy distintas de las que estudiaron los niños anteriormente en esta ciudad de Holguín. Incluso, muchos pasaban por aquí, y ¿qué veían? Guardias, fusiles, esbirros, hasta que llegaron los rebeldes y conquistaron esta fortaleza, y la conquistaron no para quedarse con ella, porque los rebeldes no necesitan esta fortaleza, los rebeldes conquistaron esta fortaleza para entregársela a los niños.

Y los rebeldes no necesitan fortalezas, el pueblo de Cuba no necesita fortalezas, ¿por qué? ¿Quién defiende ahora a la Revolución? ¿Dónde están las fortalezas de la Revolución? En el pueblo, y en los caminos, y en las cooperativas, y en las montañas. ¿Para qué queremos estas fortalezas, si tenemos la Sierra Maestra completa, la Sierra Cristal, la Sierra de Gibara, y tenemos todas las sierras de Cuba? Y tenemos, además, una fortaleza en cada pueblo, tenemos una fortaleza en cada casa. Pues nosotros no necesitamos fortalezas, ellos necesitaban fortalezas porque no tenían una fortaleza en el pueblo, ellos necesitaban una fortaleza contra el pueblo, y por eso, a pesar de que, por ejemplo, Holguín era una ciudad desarmada por completo, ellos tenían que tener aquí un gran Regimiento, ellos tenían

que tener estas lomas convertidas en fortalezas, ellos tenían que tener estas fortalezas rodeadas de aspilleras.

¿Para dónde apuntaban esas aspilleras? Para el pueblo. Y aquí tenían que tener las fortalezas muy grandes, ¿por qué? Pues porque tenían que defender los grandes latifundios que hay en toda esta zona norte de la isla de Cuba; pero como ahora no hay que defender los latifundios, pues no hacen falta las fortalezas esas. Como ahora el pueblo es el que defiende la Revolución, no hacen falta que haya fusiles apuntando contra el pueblo, porque los fusiles no apuntaban hacia otro peligro, no apuntaban hacia el extranjero; los fusiles apuntaban hacia el pueblo. Y a pesar de que en el pueblo no habían fusiles, pues ellos necesitaban, aquí en Holguín, que era un pueblo desarmado, un ejército completo. ¿Eso tiene lógica? ¿Tiene sentido eso?

Ahora es cuando el pueblo comienza a comprender todas esas cosas. Antes se había acostumbrado a pasar por aquí y ver una fortaleza. No podía pasar nadie porque le ponían un fusil. Y el pueblo veía aquellas cosas y no entendía bien para qué hacían falta tantos, tantos y tantos fusiles y sobre todo tantas fortalezas: ¿qué hacían más de mil soldados ahí en esa guarnición? Y el pueblo ahora empieza a comprender esas cosas, y las comprenderá, sobre todo, cuando pasen ahora por aquí y en vez de soldados vean el espectáculo de millares de niños jugando aquí en estos parques, de millares de niños corriendo, estudiando, preparándose para ser útiles a su Patria, preparándose para ganarse la vida honradamente, porque la cantidad de niños inteligentes, el número de inteligencia que hay en el pueblo, de inteligencia firme, es extraordinario. Constantemente nos encontramos con alguien que, sin haber estudiado pintura, pinta un cuadro; que sin haber estudiado artesanía, fabrica un objeto.

¡Cuántas inteligencias se habrán perdido por falta de escuelas! Hoy que la República necesita hombres preparados, que necesita hombres que sepan manejar una fábrica, que sepan construir y elaborar un producto, que sepan construir caminos, que sepan construir edificios; hoy que la República necesita hombres que sepan, confrontamos trabajo para encontrar estos hombres. Y sin embargo, cuántas inteligencias se perdieron, cuántos niños inteligentes perdieron la oportunidad de estudiar, y que hoy podrían estar ayudándonos a hacer Revolución.

Es decir, que nosotros tenemos que empezar por sembrar, sobre todo, escuelas. Tenemos que empezar por llenar de escuelas la República, para que todas las inteligencias tengan la oportunidad de prepararse y adquirir conocimientos para que la República, el día de mañana, tenga lo que nosotros no hemos tenido hoy, para que la República, el día de mañana, tenga lo que no hemos tenido: cientos de miles de técnicos y hombres que puedan contribuir a elevar la

riqueza de nuestro país, para que el "standard" de vida de todas las familias sea más alto, para que puedan vivir mejor, para que puedan tener casas decorosas, para que puedan tener trabajo, para que puedan vivir de una manera que no tengan que carecer de lo más elemental. Para eso necesitamos que los niños estudien, para eso necesitamos que los niños aprendan: para que la República, el día de mañana, pueda brindarles a todos los ciudadanos lo que hoy no le puede brindar; porque, nosotros ¿qué herencia fue la que recibimos? Recibimos la miseria, recibimos esos bohíos que se estaban cayendo, recibimos esas escuelas derrumbadas, recibimos esos latifundios, recibimos esos pueblos sin acueducto, sin alcantarillado, sin hospital; recibimos un pueblo que no estaba preparado para la gran tarea de producir.

Si cada familia no puede tener un "standard" de vida más alto; si cada cubano no puede tener trabajo todo el año; si cada familia no tiene lo indispensable para vivir cómodamente, ¿a qué se debe? A que hemos heredado un país colonializado; a que hemos heredado un país pobre. Si muchos niños no tienen ropa, si muchos niños no tienen zapatos, si muchos niños no tienen ni con qué comprar unos caramelos; si muchos niños no tienen oportunidad de ir al cine; si muchos niños no tienen oportunidad nunca de pasear; si muchos niños carecen de todo, ¿por qué es? Porque hemos heredado un país colonializado, un país pobre, con 800 mil desempleados, y hemos tenido que empezar a hacerlo todo. Hemos tenido que empezar a hacerlo todo por lo poco que tenemos, y hemos tenido que empezar a hacerlo todo con un pueblo donde todavía hay cientos de miles de hombres que no saben leer ni escribir, con un pueblo que no tuvo escuelas, con un pueblo que no tuvo salubridad, con un pueblo que no tuvo hospitales, con un pueblo que no tuvo centros técnicos de educación, con un pueblo que no tuvo tierra, con un pueblo que no tuvo fábricas; es decir, que era un pueblo colonializado y explotado. Ese es el por qué la Revolución se encuentra ahora con la gran tarea que tiene que realizar por delante.

Es natural que los frutos de esta obra que estamos haciendo, los frutos de estas ciudades escolares que estamos construyendo, los cosecharán ustedes: esta propia generación de niños que el día de mañana vivirá de una forma muy distinta de lo que ha vivido esta generación. Esta generación de niños y las generaciones venideras serán los que recojan los frutos, porque dentro de 10, dentro de 15 años, muchos de los niños que ahora van a estudiar en estas escuelas, se habrán graduado en universidades y estarán capacitados, y otros gobernantes en el futuro podrán disponer de lo que nosotros no hemos podido disponer hoy. Podrán disponer de cuantos hombres capaces necesiten, podrán disponer de un pueblo preparado, porque este es un pueblo cívico, es un pueblo con conciencia revolucionaria, es un pueblo valiente, pero no es un pueblo preparado todavía, preparado como lo necesitamos para hacer la obra que estamos haciendo.

Sin embargo, este pueblo tiene un gran mérito, y tiene el mérito de haber derrotado la tiranía, tiene el mérito de haber conquistado la liberación nacional, y tiene el mérito de empezar una obra que si él no va a recibir los mejores frutos de ella, tendrá la satisfacción de que el día de mañana las generaciones venideras tendrán que reconocerle a este pueblo todo lo que está haciendo por su felicidad en el futuro.

Es necesario que todas esas manos infantiles que agitan las banderas de la Patria, sean las manos que el día de mañana dirijan nuestras fábricas, que el día de mañana dirijan nuestros hospitales, nuestros centros de trabajo, que el día de mañana sean las manos también que, con la ayuda de la maquinaria y con la ayuda de la técnica, produzcan todas las riquezas que la Patria necesita. Que esas manos que hoy esgrimen la bandera de la Patria, esgriman mañana la herramienta del trabajo fecundo; esgriman la pluma, esgriman el libro, esgriman, en fin, todos los instrumentos que hay que esgrimir para hacer a un pueblo feliz. Que esas manos que hoy se levantan agitando las banderas orgullosas de la Patria, en un instante emocionante como éste, las que van a esgrimir mañana, en estas aulas los lápices y los libros, sean también los brazos poderosos, los brazos revolucionarios que sepan defender la obra de hoy, que sepan defender la Patria; los brazos revolucionarios que defiendan esta obra y que continúen esta obra y eso es lo que debe estar en nuestras mentes.

Este acto de hoy es un acto de niños y un acto donde también han acudido muchas personas mayores. Y lo que tenemos que pensar nosotros los mayores, lo más honesto, y lo más noble, y lo más correcto, que debemos de pensar nosotros, es en el futuro, es en esta generación de niños. Nosotros no hemos tenido la fortuna de tener lo que ellos tienen hoy y, sobre todo, lo que van a tener mañana. Pero el deber nuestro es precisamente hacer para estos niños lo que nosotros no tuvimos la fortuna de recibir. Nuestro pensamiento ha de estar, sobre todo, en ellos, porque ellos serán los que el día de mañana constituyan el núcleo fundamental de la Nación. Ellos serán los que trabajen para sus padres; ellos serán los que trabajen para los que ya no puedan trabajar. Ellos serán los que produzcan para los que ya no puedan producir.

Nosotros también recibiremos parte de los frutos, porque cuando muchas de las personas aquí presentes tengan que retirarse del trabajo y ya no puedan trabajar, tendrán su vejez asegurada en la misma medida en que estos niños progresen, en la misma medida en que estos niños sean capaces de producir grandes bienes para la Patria, en la misma medida que el País se industrialice y progrese económicamente, será el mejoramiento de todos nosotros y será la seguridad y el bienestar de los que hoy trabajan para ellos y mañana tendrán que recibir los frutos del trabajo de estos niños.

Y en eso es en lo que más debemos pensar: en los niños de hoy, que son el pueblo de mañana. Hay que cuidarlos y velar por ellos como los pilares con que se funda toda obra verdaderamente hermosa y verdaderamente útil. Hay que pensar en ellos, repito, más que en nosotros. La tarea de esta generación es, sobre todo, crear para el futuro, y nosotros seguiremos convirtiendo las fortalezas en escuelas, y este célebre Holguín se convertirá en una gran área escolar, porque allí tenemos otros edificios que se van a llenar de niños y de estudiantes también, y así tendremos en esta sola área más de seis mil niños. Y continuaremos convirtiendo las grandes fortalezas en escuelas y no daremos tregua hasta que se hayan convertido todas las grandes fortalezas en escuelas como éstas, que realmente emocionan, que realmente impresionan, y ésta en particular, porque es de las que mejor nos han quedado hasta este momento. Por eso hay que felicitar a los trabajadores, hay que felicitar a los ingenieros de Obras Públicas y hay que felicitar al Ministerio de Educación, por este verdadero monumento que hoy se levanta a los mártires de la Revolución, y, simbolizando a estos mártires, a aquel heroico compañero de Holguín, Oscar Lucero, cuyo nombre hemos escogido para el de este formidable centro escolar.

Y ahora, después del esfuerzo que hemos realizado todos, sólo le pedimos a los niños una cosa: les pedimos que jueguen, les pedimos que se diviertan, les pedimos que hagan ejercicios, les pedimos que hagan excursiones, pero sobre todo, ustedes van a decir lo que queremos de ustedes: ESTUDIAR".

DISCURSO PRONUNCIADO POR EL DOCTOR FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, EN EL ACTO CELEBRADO POR LA C.T.C. REVOLUCIONARIA, EN EL TEATRO "BLANQUITA", EL 24 DE FEBRERO DE 1960

COMPANEROS dirigentes de la clase obrera cubana:

Quizás este acto de hoy sea el más grandioso, entre todos los actos revolucionarios que hemos efectuado desde el comienzo de esta etapa de la Revolución. Y para más emocionante coincidencia, tiene lugar hoy 24 de febrero.

Hace exactamente sesenta y cinco años, se reunieron nuestros compatriotas para dar aquel Grito con que se iniciaba lo que para ellos constituía la batalla final por la liberación de la Patria.

Nos imaginamos aquella mañana, después de este largo trecho que ha andado la República, nos imaginamos aquellos hombres que hace más de medio siglo consiguieron para su Patria las grandes realizaciones, con las cuales ellos se decidieron a entregarlo todo.

¿Qué cruzaba por la mente de aquellos revolucionarios? ¡Cuántas esperanzas! ¡Cuántos sueños de felicidad para su país, cuántas ilusiones! Sin pensar quizás en lo lejos que estaban de realizarse todavía, porque la Patria plenamente libre, la República absolutamente independiente y soberana, el pueblo dueño de sus propios destinos, fue un sueño de aquel día, que apenas comienza a realizarse hoy. Y este acto, este acto de profunda significación no sólo revolucionaria, moral y patriótica, sino de extraordinaria significación, de características quizás nunca vistas; este acto excepcional es en realidad el inicio de un ideal que empieza a cumplirse.

Y para los que nos emocionan estas cosas, para los que sabemos apreciar estas cosas, para los que meditamos sobre estos problemas, para los que recordamos la Cuba de ayer, la vida republicana de ayer, y los hechos de hoy, la vida de hoy, no podemos menos que sentirnos embargados de una serie de sentimientos, de esperanzas, de reconocimientos y sobre todo, de orgullo, porque posiblemente en ningún minuto anterior, nosotros, los que tenemos esa gran responsabilidad de ir acertando en todos los pasos para no defraudar el cúmulo

extraordinario de esperanzas depositadas en el Gobierno Revolucionario, este minuto es un minuto de verdadero orgullo por nuestro pueblo; y al llegar a estas etapas de nuestra Revolución es como para sentirse realmente optimista, como para sentirse realmente seguro, porque no se ha arado en el mar. Y más de lo que la Revolución está obteniendo del pueblo en respaldo y en colaboración, no puede siquiera concebirse. Es posible que muchos empiecen ahora a comprender la Revolución en toda su significación y en toda su grandeza, porque incluso era una palabra muy en boga, muy repetida y que para muchas personas no tenía sino una significación sonora, una idea confusa, porque incluso se llamaba revolución a cualquier cosa, y cualquiera se llamaba revolucionario. Y fácil parecía una revolución, y sin embargo, una revolución no es tarea fácil. Una revolución no es un acontecimiento sencillo en la historia de un pueblo. Una revolución es un hecho complejo y difícil y que tiene, además, la virtud de ser una gran maestra, porque nos va enseñando sobre la marcha, y sobre la marcha va fortaleciendo la conciencia del pueblo, y sobre la marcha nos va enseñando qué es una revolución. Y para comenzar a darse cuenta de esto, es preciso que haya transcurrido un tiempo, y aunque ese tiempo sea breve, porque la Revolución tiene en el Poder apenas 14 meses, esos 14 meses nos han enseñado mucho a todos. Y lo más satisfactorio, es tener la seguridad y la convicción de que la Revolución marcha bien; y marcha bien, por encima de todos los obstáculos, de todas las zancadillas, de todas las trampas y de todas las maniobras contra ella. Y marcha, se puede decir, un día como hoy, cada vez mejor.

Para nosotros, es decir para el pueblo, la tarea que tenía delante el día Primero de Enero de 1959 era una tarea grande y una tarea dura. En aquellos momentos era la alegría, la alegría de ver romperse aquellas cadenas, cadenas de oprobio y de sangre, cadenas de injusticia y de crimen, cadenas que ahogaba a un pueblo en la humillación y en la miseria y sobre todo en la falta de esperanza.

Era en aquellos días primeros, la alegría general, aunque con una idea vaga de todo lo que teníamos por delante. La Revolución no había cobrado forma todavía; la Revolución era algo así como una silueta que no se definía claramente en la mente del pueblo. La Revolución era algo así como una esperanza, y aquella alegría posiblemente nos impedía pensar, en todo lo que teníamos que hacer todavía. Que el romper aquellas cadenas no significaba sino la oportunidad de empezar: de empezar a hacer esa obra compleja y difícil, cuando teníamos por primera vez la oportunidad, después que nuestro pueblo había estado luchando por ella más de un siglo sin poder alcanzarla, tuvimos los de la generación presente la fortuna de alcanzar esa oportunidad por primera vez en la historia de nuestra Patria, porque, en otras ocasiones, factores más poderosos que los deseos y

las aspiraciones y la fuerza de nuestro pueblo lo habían impedido. Y en manos nuestras, es decir, de nuestro pueblo, cayó esa oportunidad.

Ya, después de un año, se puede hacer un recuento y un recuento que tiene un saldo de realizaciones, que no serán nunca lo suficiente para que tengamos derecho a sentirnos satisfechos, pero que han ido dejando su huella en todos los aspectos de la vida de nuestro país, y que se pueden percibir claramente. Y se han logrado realizar, no sin tener que librar batallas, porque en el transcurso de esos catorce meses ha habido que librar muchas batallas, y entre ellas la batalla contra nuestra propia falta de experiencia de lo que es una Revolución, la batalla contra nuestra propia ignorancia y las demás batallas en que el pueblo ha tenido que participar, porque no fueron batallas de un grupo de hombres, sino que fueron batallas de todo el pueblo, ya que no se ha realizado absolutamente nada, no se ha emprendido absolutamente nada que no haya sido con el pueblo.

Muchas eran las tareas, porque en todos los campos todo estaba por hacer y esas tareas se comenzaron a realizar, unas más difíciles que otras, pero una más difícil que todas las demás, una que era y es la decisiva de la Revolución: la batalla contra la miseria, la batalla contra la pobreza, la batalla contra nuestras debilidades económicas, la batalla, en resumen, contra el desempleo. Es decir, ese terrible látigo que ha pesado sobre nuestro pueblo desde siempre, que fue la pesadilla de nuestro pueblo, y cuya solución era la tarea más importante de la Revolución, ya que fracasar en el orden económico significaría el fracaso de la Revolución.

Y no era fácil la empresa, porque no podíamos haber recibido al país en condiciones peores de lo que se recibió; no podíamos haber recibido una economía más débil que nuestra economía. Y ahora, cuando hemos emprendido ya el camino efectivo de vencer ese obstáculo, nos podemos sentir con confianza de que lo lograremos, porque no se trata de un pueblo ignorante; no se actuaba a espaldas del pueblo, frente a millones de ojos vendados a nuestras realidades, sino de que el pueblo empezaba a entender estas cuestiones, que eran ignoradas por las grandes masas, ya que los secretos de la economía eran privilegios de grupos reducidísimos que tenían la posibilidad de alcanzar las fuentes de información, y una buena parte de los que tenían ese privilegio estaban interesados en confundir al pueblo o en engañar al pueblo o en ocultarle al pueblo la verdad, porque es lo cierto, que nadie podrá negar, que el pueblo se mantenía en la ignorancia más completa sobre las cuestiones que más le afectaban, sobre las cuestiones de las cuales estaban dependiendo la seguridad, la tranquilidad y el bienestar de las familias y el pueblo sólo percibía los sacrificios, sólo percibía los males, sin llegar a explicarse cabalmente cuáles eran las causas de esos males y cuáles eran los remedios para resolver esos males.

¿Por qué tenemos los gobernantes revolucionarios moral para pararnos ante el pueblo?... Moral para responder a los enemigos de nuestro pueblo, sino porque venimos con la verdad en la mano, porque no le ocultamos nada a la Nación y porque vamos a las raíces de los problemas y podemos probar hasta la saciedad, frente al coro de los enemigos, que la Revolución ha actuado correctamente, que la Revolución actúa correctamente, porque hay razones que son irrefutables, hay hechos que son irrefutables, hay números que no se pueden contradecir. Y cuando se va con la verdad de esos números, cuando se va a esas realidades, es cuando tienen que callarse la boca los enemigos de la Revolución, porque ellos ni le dijeron nunca la verdad al pueblo, ni buscaron jamás remedios a nuestros males y frente a cuestiones trascendentales venían con fórmulas ridículas e inoperantes, que no servían más que para ir prorrogando nuestros males y para ir produciendo ese cúmulo de problemas y esa herencia negativa que, después de 50 años de República, le han dejado a nuestro pueblo. Porque cuando se ve lo que avanza una obra día a día, cuando se ve lo que ha avanzado nuestro país en un año, el dolor más profundo de nosotros es pensar lo que habría sido nuestro país si desde el primer momento se hubiese comenzado a hacer, no ya una obra revolucionaria, profunda y grande como la que se está haciendo hoy, sino tan siquiera una obra honesta de gobierno, una obra medianamente justa de gobierno, porque entonces, entonces no estaría nuestro país luchando contra los males con que hoy lucha y no tendríamos ante nuestros ojos el cuadro doloroso de lo que era nuestra Patria después de 50 años.

Y cuando se analiza cualquier obra, bien sea solamente la construcción de viviendas, o los cultivos de nuestros campos, o el desarrollo de nuestras riquezas, o el incremento de la educación, se comprende, cuando se ve lo que se avanza en un año, lo que habría sido nuestro país, tan rico en recursos naturales, tan rico en inteligencias, tan rico en pueblo; lo que habría sido hoy nuestra Patria, y no lo que es después de haber sido víctima de todos los despojos que podían imaginarse.

Pero frente a los enemigos de la Revolución, y como argumento irrefutable para los que combaten la obra que la Revolución está haciendo para resolver nuestros problemas, bastaría citar una cifra, una cifra que es el resultado de 50 años y que en realidad aquí, donde decían haber ensayado todos los procedimientos, aquí donde hemos tenido gobiernos de todos tipos, si realmente hubiesen estado acertados, nosotros no habríamos recibido la herencia de esa cifra.

Si hubiesen tenido razón los que nos combaten desde fuera, los intereses que nos combaten, nosotros no habríamos recibido el saldo de esa cifra, y me voy a referir a una sola cifra. No me voy a referir al número de bohíos que hay en nuestra Patria, no me voy a referir

al número de pueblos que están sin calles y sin acueductos; no me voy a referir al número de enfermos tuberculosos que hay en nuestro país sin asistencia médica; no me voy a referir al número de analfabetos; no me voy a referir a ninguna de esas cifras. Me voy a referir solamente a la cifra de desempleados que había en nuestro país, porque es una cifra esencial, ya que todos los males se pueden derivar perfectamente de ese mal, de la falta de economía en un país, de la falta de desarrollo en un país, de la falta de empleo en un país.

Y que además es la condenación de todo lo que se había hecho hasta hoy, ya que la cifra habla por sí misma y porque el ser humano tiene que vivir de algo, y si no vive de algo, es decir de su trabajo, tiene que vivir de alguien, o tiene que morir de hambre.

Y la palabra "desempleado" es la palabra más atroz que puede pronunciarse, porque es la idea de un ser humano que dentro de la sociedad, porque vivimos en sociedad, no vivimos divorciados unos seres de otros, vivimos constituyendo una Nación, constituyendo un pueblo, para ayudarnos unos a otros, y la palabra "desempleado" entraña la idea de un ser humano sin tener algo de qué vivir y viéndose en la necesidad de vivir de alguien, que es una penosa y triste necesidad, o tener que dejar de vivir, o tener que vivir, como se vivía en Cuba, como vivían y todavía viven muchas personas en Cuba: de milagro.

Y sin embargo, ¿qué medidas se adoptaron, qué remedios se aplicaron a esos males, qué soluciones hallaron los sabios que hoy combaten a nuestra Revolución, con ese saldo de desempleados que encontró la Revolución al llegar al Poder y que era la consecuencia de la vida de nuestro país en 50 años? Y esa cifra, esas mismas cifras, hablan a favor de nosotros, por cuanto nosotros podemos demostrar de manera irrefutable, que hemos ido ganando terreno en la lucha contra el desempleo, en un año tan sólo de Gobierno Revolucionario y hay cifras irrefutables que demuestran la razón de nuestra obra, frente a la herencia terrible que nos dejaron.

Y aquí tenemos un dato estadístico sobre el número más o menos exacto de desempleados que había en el mes de enero de 1959, o sea, cuando la Revolución llega al Poder. Número de desempleados, entre desempleados y sub-empleados, es decir, personas que trabajaban veinte o treinta horas a la semana, el número de desempleados que nos encontramos en el país era de 661.000, de los cuales 371.000 carecían en absoluto de empleo.

Es decir, que nuestra isla, rica en recursos naturales, no tenía manera de dar empleo en absoluto a 371.000 personas en condiciones de trabajar. Eso naturalmente, mientras enormes extensiones de tierra, por ejemplo, estaban totalmente abandonadas y que además eran tierra vedada para el que quisiera trabajar en ella.

Es decir, que la Revolución se encuentra con este cuadro: un país subdesarrollado, las reservas monetarias de la Nación agotadas virtualmente; una serie de deudas, una serie de compromisos; las Cajas de los Seguros en quiebra; los bancos llenos de papeles; 371.000 hombres sin empleo absoluto, y 661.000 entre personas sin empleo o sub-empleadas; y ese fue el cuadro que encontró la Revolución.

Un país, además, desorganizado, resquebrajado todo el aparato del Estado; problemas naturales de toda Revolución, como son los desplazamientos que se producen de determinados núcleos de la población, como consecuencia natural de la lucha y de la solidaridad de esos núcleos con el régimen depuesto; problema de la destrucción de la guerra, la desorganización de la guerra; las casas quemadas, las familias sin sustento, las víctimas de esa guerra, y además, lo más difícil: las dificultades que se le iban a presentar a la Revolución, los enemigos que le iban a surgir a la Revolución, cuando la Revolución se decidiera a aplicar remedio a nuestros males.

Es decir, que ante este cuadro, el país estaba en el dilema o de intentar superarlo o resignarse a aquella situación, es decir, a dejarlo todo como estaba antes, porque no se trataba ya de las dificultades heredadas, sino de las dificultades que iban a surgir cuando intentáramos resolver nuestros males, porque ello equivalía, precisamente, a lesionar muchos intereses, los intereses de los que se oponían al desarrollo de la Nación, los intereses que tenían estrangulada la Nación.

Y ese fue el cuadro, por no ser más amplio, porque este cuadro se puede ampliar en muchos otros aspectos, tales como la circunstancia de que era un pueblo no preparado técnicamente para empezar a realizar esa gran tarea. Es decir, que nos teníamos que encontrar, cuando llegara la hora de escoger las personas competentes para la gran tarea a realizar, nos íbamos a encontrar de que nuestro pueblo no estaba preparado para esa tarea, porque nadie se encargó de eso, nadie les brindó la oportunidad de prepararse para ello. Y en esas condiciones fue que comenzó la Revolución a llevar adelante su obra, y en sólo un año, en sólo un año, la Revolución logró reducir el número de los que carecían por completo de empleo, de trescientos setenta y un mil que había en Enero del 59, a doscientos treinta y siete mil en Enero del 60. Es decir, que se redujo el número de desempleados aproximadamente en ciento treinta y cuatro mil personas.

Como consecuencia de ello y de los aumentos de ingresos en el salario, que trajeron consigo las medidas de reivindicación de los derechos de los trabajadores, que habían sido burlados durante muchos años, la diferencia entre el total de salarios percibidos en 1958 y 1959, fue la siguiente:

1958: \$722.990.000 como total de salarios pagados.

1959: \$1.055.538.600. Es decir, \$332 millones más en salarios que el año anterior. Y éstos son datos estadísticos, tomados de la Caja de Maternidad, es decir, que son datos comprobados en las diferencias de ingresos. Pero, ¿se resolvían tan fácilmente los problemas económicos de la Nación? ¿Quería decir esto que los problemas económicos de la Nación tienen una solución fácil? No. Se aumentaban los ingresos, cuando se restablecían o se concedían derechos justos a los trabajadores. Se aumentaban los ingresos al aumentar el número de empleos. Se aumentaban los ingresos al aumentar las obras, al aumentar los cultivos, al aumentar el empleo en las fábricas; al suprimirse el contrabando, por ejemplo; al crearse una conciencia en favor de los productos nacionales, al abrirse fábricas que estaban cerradas, al aumentar el número de empleados en las fábricas que estaban funcionando; al trabajar la semana completa en vez de un día o dos días en las industrias textiles por ejemplo; al abrirse de nuevo las destilerías y al incrementarse la vida económica del país. ¿Pero, la solución consistía precisamente en aumentar los ingresos? Al aumentar los ingresos, se eleva naturalmente el "standard" de vida de la familia, pero al aumentar los ingresos no se resuelve el problema económico. El problema económico tiene una solución no tan sencilla, porque como dije en una ocasión, en el Consejo de la C. T. C., si los problemas se resolvieran aumentando los ingresos por Decreto, ya nosotros habríamos resuelto, desde hace más de un año, todos los problemas económicos de la República.

El problema podía parecer así en otros tiempos, cuando la verdad se le ocultaba al pueblo, cuando era una pugna de intereses, entre intereses que querían explotar los recursos de la Nación y el trabajo del pueblo para su exclusivo beneficio. Y durante mucho tiempo la lucha era una lucha por el aumento de los ingresos, porque realmente no se estaba debatiendo un interés nacional, no se estaba siguiendo una política en favor de la Nación, no se estaba afrontando resueltamente y seriamente el problema económico de la Nación.

El aumentar los ingresos tenía sus límites, y esos límites estaban determinados por la capacidad de producción nacional, por el total de la producción nacional y el total de la producción nacional está determinado por el número de hombres y de fábricas trabajando. Es decir, que nosotros tenemos un límite de producción nacional; ese límite es pequeño en un país sub-desarrollado, en un país donde hay más de medio millón de personas sin trabajar. Quiere decir más de medio millón de personas consumiendo sin producir. En un país sin industria no puede ser muy alta la producción nacional; en un país de latifundios sin cultivar no puede ser muy alta la producción nacional. Es decir, que el mejoramiento de los ingresos tiene un límite y ese límite es el total de la producción nacional, y que desde luego, en un país altamente desarrollado el ingreso puede alcanzar a esa producción, o sea, se puede aproximar mucho el consumo total con

la producción total, pero en un país cuyo problema consistía precisamente en falta de desarrollo, cuyo problema consistía en falta de fábricas y de maquinarias para explotar sus recursos naturales, en falta de equipos para desarrollar su agricultura, en falta de cultivos, el problema que se le planteaba, naturalmente, no era el consumir el total de su producción, sino el consumir una parte de la producción nacional e invertir el resto en su desarrollo. Y eso fue lo que comprendió perfectamente la clase obrera y comprendieron perfectamente los dirigentes de la clase obrera, cuando le dijimos cuál era el punto débil de la Revolución. Cuando le dijimos cuál era el problema fundamental de la Revolución, porque si nos dejábamos llevar por el engaño de que el "standard" de vida puede aumentarse por decreto, si nos dejábamos llevar por la aspiración a consumir tanto como producíamos o a consumir más todavía de lo que producíamos, la Revolución se derrotaba a sí misma, porque ese era precisamente el punto débil de la Revolución, y nuestro pueblo, no educado en la idea del ahorro, es un pueblo en el que infortunadamente muchas personas no sólo consumen todo lo que producen sino que consumen más de lo que producen.

Y hay personas que si ganan cien, gastan ciento veinte; y si ganan ciento veinte, gastan ciento cuarenta; y si ganan doscientos, gastan doscientos cincuenta. No es un pueblo educado en el hábito del ahorro. El ahorro lo hacían con los márgenes que obtenían en la producción los empresarios y ese ahorro lo manejaban a su antojo. Esos márgenes se depositaban en los bancos y se invertían, pero se invertían en lo que ellos querían. El ahorro nacional podía ser elevado si sumaban todos los márgenes, pero ese ahorro no se encaminaba hacia un plan, ese ahorro era del dominio exclusivo de los que poseían ese ahorro y lo invertían a su antojo, de acuerdo con sus conveniencias, o sus intereses. El interés del pueblo no contaba para nada, las necesidades del pueblo no contaban para nada, el obrero ganaba su salario y lo gastaba y muchas veces tenía que gastar, por necesidad, más de lo que ganaba, muchas veces era víctima de altos precios especulativos, o era víctima de los garroteros, o era víctima de los altos alquileres, o era víctima de una serie de explotaciones como era por ejemplo la explotación del juego, una de las tantas.

Y el ahorro, el ahorro retenido y en manos de los que obtenían los márgenes, lo mismo se lo llevaban para el extranjero, que lo guardaban, que lo invertían, en comprar solares para esperar 10 años, para esperar que el solar valiera el doble o el triple, cuando el Estado se gastara los recursos en hacer por allí una avenida o una carretera, o lo invertían en préstamos, o lo invertían en edificios para cobrar altísimos alquileres, que el pueblo pagaba año tras año, sin esperanza de librarse de ese otro mal. Pero el interés del pueblo no contaba para nada, y el Estado, por supuesto, para nada contaba. Al Estado se le tenía puesto un letrerito: "prohibido inmiscuirse en estos problemas".

El Estado estaba ahí cuando llegaba la hora de desalojar a un infeliz campesino, el Estado sí estaba ahí cuando llegaba la hora de llamar a un pelotón de soldados para disolver una manifestación obrera o una manifestación de estudiantes.

El Estado estaba ahí para garantizar intereses, para garantizar la intangibilidad de los privilegios y los intereses, pero cuando se trataba de cuestiones económicas el letrerito decía: "No inmiscuirse en estas cuestiones económicas, porque el Estado no debe inmiscuirse en estas cuestiones económicas", y tenía un Estado maniatado, un Estado que tenía que dejar hacer y dejar pasar sin interesarse en las cuestiones de interés verdadero para el pueblo, y todo lo más que hacía era gastar, o malgastar, o despilarrar, o desfalcarse la parte de la producción nacional que recibía el Estado por concepto de impuestos.

Y esa era la situación de nuestro país. De qué manera sin plan, sin que contara para nada el interés del pueblo, sin que le doliera a nadie los cientos de miles de personas sin trabajo, ni los obreros que cortaban cañas tres meses y no trabajaban más, ni los guajiros que vivían en las guardarrayas, o a la orilla de los caminos, ni los niños que se quedaban ignorantes, ni el índice de parasitismo, o el índice de tuberculosis, o cualquiera de los problemas que afectaban la vida de nuestros ciudadanos, sin que nadie se doliera por esos problemas, ni se preocupara por resolverlos.

¿Qué es lo que nos quieren decir hoy? ¿Qué es lo que quieren decir hoy frente a la política correcta que sigue la Revolución? Que el camino nuestro es equivocado, que el camino bueno es aquél, el camino aquel en que el pueblo era víctima de todas las explotaciones, desde la casa hasta la luz eléctrica, o el teléfono, o cualquiera de los servicios de los cuales tenía que vivir; que el sistema bueno no era el sistema mediante el cual una familia se convierte, en 20 años, en dueña de su casa, sino que el sistema bueno era aquél en que estaba 30 años pagando el triple, y si un día no tenía dinero lo echaban a la calle; que el sistema bueno no es éste en que los campos se ven cultivados, en que los tractores avanzan sobre los latifundios para convertirlos en centros de trabajo y de riqueza para nuestro país, sino que el sistema bueno era aquél de los guajiros en las guardarrayas y en los cañaverales, explotados por los intermediarios, trabajando pocos meses en el año en las tierras de nuestra rica Patria, que no es propiedad particular de nadie, sino que es propiedad de la colectividad, es decir, del pueblo, porque cuando hablaban de Patria nadie sabía aquí qué querían decir, porque era una Patria en que algunos tenían, por ejemplo, miles de caballerías de tierra y otros no tenían ni una pulgada de tierra, y se quería que el concepto de Patria fuera igual para aquél que para el otro.

El sistema bueno era aquél de los latifundios, el sistema bueno era aquél de comprarle barato a los campesinos y venderle caro al

pueblo; que el sistema bueno era aquel del juego, de la lotería, de la politiquería, de las prebendas, de los robos, del contrabando y de todas las inmundicias que ha barrido la Revolución, y no el sistema de honradez, no el sistema de cumplimiento de la Ley, no el sistema de rectitud, que hace que cada artículo tenga que pagar los impuestos en la Aduana, y que aumenten los empleos en las fábricas, porque desaparece el contrabando, que antes venía nada menos que por los canales oficiales, porque los contrabandistas no desembarcaban sus productos en costas apartadas, los contrabandistas desembarcaban sus productos en las Aduanas y en los aeropuertos; el sistema bueno era aquel en que a las playas no podía ir nadie, en que a las playas podían ir unos cuantos, en que una población de más de millón de habitantes no tenía acceso al mar; que el sistema bueno es aquél y no éste, que ha convertido en un magnífico centro de turistas, para disfrute del pueblo, las playas naturales de nuestro país; que el sistema bueno era aquel donde los funcionarios del Estado se enriquecían, y estaban al servicio exclusivo de intereses; donde los problemas obreros eran siempre resueltos a favor de esos intereses, en que los trabajadores no tenían ni siquiera el derecho de elegir a sus dirigentes, en que no tenían medio de defenderse de los abusos y de los atropellos que con ellos se cometían; que el sistema bueno era aquel del soldado sirviendo a los latifundistas y sirviendo a los grandes intereses, del policía exaccionando a todo el mundo, del inspector enriqueciéndose de la noche a la mañana. Y no el sistema de hoy, de funcionarios honestos, de soldados al servicio del pueblo, porque es el pueblo quien los paga y los sostiene.

El sistema bueno era aquel de los campos olvidados sin escuelas, de los niños analfabetos. Y no el de la Revolución, que se preocupa de convertir las fortalezas en escuelas y llevar miles y miles de maestros a los campos.

Que el sistema bueno era aquel de entreguismo a los intereses extranjeros, de sumisión ante los intereses extranjeros, de un país cuyo comercio estaba limitado, cuyos productos no podían siquiera venderse en todos los mercados del mundo, porque se limitaba, se autolimitaba la posibilidad de expansión comercial, cuando los pueblos no pueden vivir sin comerciar unos con otros, porque unos pueblos necesitan los productos de otros pueblos, unos pueblos producen con exceso determinados productos, que cambian por aquellos productos que no tienen y que en cambio producen con exceso en otros países.

Que el sistema bueno era aquel en que le decían al Gobierno, no se inmiscuya, mientras todo era miseria en la Nación y mientras en cambio siempre se inmiscuía el Gobierno para defender privilegios y para defender intereses, entonces sí llamaban al Estado, entonces sí reclamaban la presencia de sus personeros dentro de aquel Estado, para defender sus intereses y privilegios, mientras trataban de prohi-

birle al Estado que interviniera absolutamente para nada para defender los intereses del pueblo.

No era fácil el problema de nuestro país, era lógico que cada familia tuviera la aspiración de mejorar sus ingresos, pero la Revolución podía mejorar esos ingresos hasta cierta medida, en la medida en que lo permitiera la economía del país. Y efectivamente la Revolución mejoró los ingresos de las familias, mejoró los ingresos de casi todos los sectores del trabajo y además redujo una serie de gastos de la familia, como el gasto de la vivienda, el gasto de la luz y el gasto de cuantos productos pudo rebajar la Revolución.

Sin embargo, quedaban otros problemas, si de repente se producía un aumento de 332 millones de pesos en un año, significaba una cosa, que el consumo iba a aumentar 332 millones de pesos, pero la economía, es decir, la producción nacional, era una producción para un consumo de 722, la producción nacional y los recursos que se gastaban en importaciones eran para un consumo de 722 millones y de repente teníamos un consumo de mil millones. Eso, desde luego, no tendría gravedad en un país con grandes reservas monetarias, que puede perfectamente cubrir cualquier aumento de consumo con artículos importados. Pero si el problema de nosotros, además de todos los otros, era que estábamos escasos de reservas, se iba a producir un aumento de consumo frente a una producción que estaba adaptada a un consumo de 300 millones inferior y hay efectivamente algunos productos cuya producción se puede aumentar rápidamente. Unas fábricas, las fábricas de tejidos, por ejemplo, que trabajaban un día y dos días a la semana, para un consumo de 700 millones de pesos en salarios, comenzaron a trabajar tres días, y cuatro días, y cinco días y siete días a la semana para ese consumo. Las fábricas de zapatos, las fábricas de cerveza, las fábricas de muchos productos. Hay productos que efectivamente se puede aumentar casi inmediatamente su producción: hay productos agrícolas que pueden tardar un poco más, pueden tardar, por ejemplo, un año, y así tenemos el caso del arroz, cuyo aumento, que se produjo en un año, fue de un millón y medio de quintales, aunque a su vez se había producido un aumento en el consumo de casi un millón de quintales. Es decir, que ese millón y medio sólo servía para cubrir aproximadamente 500 mil quintales de los cuatro millones que importábamos.

Hay otros productos que sin embargo no se pueden aumentar de un año para otro. Tenemos un caso: el de la leche. Si hay una producción de leche adaptada a un consumo de 700 millones en salarios, puede resultar insuficiente para un consumo de mil millones, y no es un artículo cuyo aumento se puede producir, se pueda lograr rápidamente, porque requiere un período de tiempo mayor. Es decir, que al aumentar el empleo en el país, al aumentar, por tanto, la capacidad de consumo en el pueblo, teníamos que confrontar difícil-

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tades, dificultades con los productos nacionales, cuyo aumento en la producción no se podía lograr de la noche a la mañana, y dificultades con los productos de importación, porque nosotros tenemos por delante la tarea fundamental de industrializar el país, y por tanto, tenemos que ahorrar divisas. Si el problema lo resolvemos gastando nuestras divisas en artículos de consumo, pues la República estaría perdida, ya que hay que ahorrar esas divisas para invertirlas en las maquinarias que tenemos que importar. Y ese fue un problema que comenzó a comprender el pueblo. Es decir, que al aumentar el empleo y al aumentar los ingresos, se producía un aumento de consumo, más el aumento de la producción no se podía lograr en todos los renglones de la noche a la mañana por un lado, y por otro lado, teníamos que ahorrar para invertir nuestras divisas. Fue así como un día nos dirigimos a los dirigentes de los trabajadores y les explicamos todos estos problemas. Les explicamos el problema del aumento de los ingresos, que no era una cuestión que pudiera lograrse por decreto. Les explicamos, incluso, que con las medidas de control adoptadas en el Banco Nacional, la parte de margen que se deposita en los bancos forma parte del ahorro nacional, porque ese ahorro no puede trasladarse al extranjero ya que como ahorro del país debe permanecer en el país, es decir, que incluso, los márgenes que se lograban en determinadas empresas se podían computar como ahorro nacional, porque ese dinero no podía ser trasladado del país y que como tal ahorro nacional forma parte de los recursos que la nación puede invertir para su desarrollo. Es decir, que el ahorro nacional no está ya en manos, a disposición del capricho o del interés de sus poseedores; el ahorro nacional es eso: ahorro nacional y se tiene que invertir de acuerdo con los intereses de la Nación. Y las divisas... las divisas no se pueden disponer a capricho de ellas, las divisas son también patrimonio nacional y hay que invertirlas de acuerdo con los intereses nacionales. ¿Cuándo llegó el momento de ahorrar divisas qué hicimos? Nosotros no sacrificamos la materia prima de las fábricas, nosotros no sacrificamos los alimentos del pueblo. Nosotros sacrificamos los gastos innecesarios, los gastos de lujo, es decir, que el ahorro de divisas no se hacía a costa del pueblo, el ahorro de divisas se hacía a costa de los artículos suntuarios. El ahorro de divisas se hacía a costa de los gastos innecesarios. El pueblo no ha tenido que sufrir absolutamente nada por la política de ahorro de divisas, porque cuando llegó el momento de ahorrar divisas, no las ahorramos a costa del pueblo, las hemos ahorrado a costa de los que gastaban en lujos, en paseos, en cuestiones suntuarias, no indispensables.

Fue así, de la explicación y de la comprensión de estos problemas que comenzaron a surgir soluciones de pueblo, a los problemas económicos del país. Para que un país se industrialice, hace falta lo que se llama capital. Capital es sencillamente las inversiones, los gastos que hay que hacer, bien en maquinaria, bien en trabajo para explotar

los recursos de una Nación. Ese capital, si no lo tiene el país, tiene que obtenerlo: bien ahorrando, es decir, de lo que produce ahorrar una parte. No importar más de lo que exporta, que era lo que estaba pasando aquí que era otro mal. Era un pueblo acostumbrado a importar más de lo que exportaba y lo podía hacer porque tenía quinientos millones de reservas. Y si todos los años importaba cincuenta o cien millones más de lo que exportaba, disminuían aquellas reservas.

Pero cuando la Revolución llega al Poder, ya las reservas no podían disminuir más y teníamos un pueblo habituado a un consumo de importación mayor de lo que exportaba. En esa situación un país, cuando tiene que invertir, tiene o que ahorrar, o tiene que recibir capital del extranjero. Ahora bien, ¿cuál era la tesis que se podía oponer a la tesis nuestra de ahorrar y de ahorrar sobre todo nuestras divisas, para desarrollar nuestra industria propia? Pues se establecía la tesis de la importación de capital privado. Cuando se trata de capital privado nacional, pues el capital está ahí en el país, pero cuando se trata de la importación, porque si se necesitan capitales y la fórmula de solución que se aconseja es la inversión de capital privado, tenemos esta situación: el capital privado extranjero no se mueve por generosidad, no se mueve por un acto de noble caridad, no se mueve ni se moviliza por el deseo de ayudar a los pueblos. El capital privado extranjero se moviliza por el deseo de ayudarse a sí mismo. El capital privado extranjero es el capital que sobra en un país y se traslada a otro país, donde los salarios sean más bajos, las condiciones de vida, la materia prima sean más baratas, para obtener mayores ganancias. Lo que mueve el capital de inversión privada extranjera no es la generosidad sino la ganancia y la tesis que se había defendido siempre aquí era de garantía al capital privado de inversión, para resolver los problemas de industrialización.

Pero ¿qué resultaba? El capital privado de inversión no va allí donde más se le necesita, sino que va allí donde puede obtener mayores ganancias. El capital privado de inversión extranjera pide condiciones. Y, ¿ustedes saben cuáles son esas condiciones? ¿Ustedes saben que la primera condición que piden es el derecho a despedir a los trabajadores, porque ellos entienden que el derecho de los trabajadores a la permanencia y al amparo en el trabajo van contra las condiciones ideales del capital de inversión, porque ellos entienden que si en un momento dado pueden obtener más ganancia desplazando obreros, lo que les conviene es desplazar obreros y lo primero que piden es el derecho a despedir a los obreros, lo primero que piden son bajos salarios? O sea, que lo que se llaman condiciones y garantías al capital privado extranjero de inversión, son condiciones leoninas para los trabajadores, porque como se ven con el capital en las manos, saben que un país lo necesita, las condiciones las ponen ellos y las condiciones van en detrimento de los trabajadores. Eso en primer lugar.

En segundo lugar, porque buscan ganancias, ganancias para amortizar el capital invertido, para amortizar los intereses de ese capital y para obtener margen además, y para estar extrayendo el jugo de un país indefinidamente, porque no tiene límites.

Luego, ¿cómo se concebía que una Revolución se pusiera a esperar la solución del capital privado extranjero de inversión?; ¿cómo se concebía que una Revolución que surgiera reivindicando los derechos de los trabajadores, que surgiera garantizando esos derechos de los trabajadores que habían estado conculcados durante muchos años, fueran a ponerse a esperar la solución del problema del capital privado extranjero de inversión, que va donde más le interesa, que se invierte en aquellos artículos, no que sean los más necesarios para el país, sino los que más ganancias le permita? Luego la Revolución no podía escoger ese camino, ese era un camino colonial, ese era un camino de explotación. Al pueblo se lo habían repetido mil veces, diez mil veces, un millón de veces, garantías al capital privado de inversión, para resolver el problema, y eso era lo que le habían repetido al pueblo como una solución. Pero ¿es que acaso no tuvieron las garantías durante cincuenta años, es que acaso no han tenido esas garantías en casi todos los pueblos del Continente Americano, y es que acaso han resuelto los tremendos problemas en esos pueblos, es que han resuelto los problemas del desempleo, es que han resuelto los problemas de la educación, es que han resuelto los problemas de la salubridad, es que han enriquecido los pueblos? ¿Qué soluciones han aportado en cincuenta años? ¿Qué solución, como no sea este saldo de seiscientos sesenta y un mil desempleados, sin contar el saldo de desempleados en todos los países sub-desarrollados de América Latina?

¿Cómo se concebía que una Revolución fuera a fiar sus esperanzas de solución del problema, en soluciones que no habían resuelto nada en cincuenta años, en soluciones que iban a pedir precisamente condiciones que eran onerosas para los trabajadores del país? ¿Cómo podía ser ése el camino? Y si ése no podía ser el camino, pues nosotros teníamos que escoger otro camino. Teníamos o el camino de resignarnos a la vida de ayer, a la vida de siempre, o teníamos que escoger un camino de solución verdadera de nuestros problemas, de solución definitiva.

Si la Revolución se resignaba al pasado, no tenía problemas con esos intereses, no tenía problemas con esos privilegios, no habría problemas con ningún latifundista, con ninguna compañía poderosa extranjera que tiene miles y miles de caballerías; no tendría problemas con los "trusts" que explotan los servicios públicos, no tendría problemas con las explotaciones mineras que se llevan nuestra materia prima sin pagar siquiera impuestos; no tendríamos problemas con los productores de esos artículos que importamos, ya que el camino habría sido el de seguir importando; si nos resignábamos al pasado, no habría

solución. No sería tampoco una Revolución y había que escoger entre la resignación o la Revolución.

La resignación no podía ser el camino porque para resignarse con todo el pasado no murieron veinte mil cubanos, para resignarse con el pasado no se han sacrificado muchas generaciones. Si queríamos darle tierras a los campesinos, si queríamos producir aquí los artículos que podemos producir en vez de importarlos; si queríamos vender nuestros productos en todos los mercados del mundo, si queríamos proteger la industria nacional; si queríamos proteger nuestras reservas, si queríamos defender al pueblo, pues tendríamos que afrontar los problemas. Era un camino de problemas, con los enemigos de nuestro pueblo, pero era el único camino revolucionario, la otra fórmula sería el camino de arreglos con los intereses contrarios al progreso de nuestro país, pero un camino de traición al pueblo y nosotros no podíamos escoger el camino de la traición al pueblo. Teníamos que escoger no el camino fácil de los gobernantes de ayer; teníamos que escoger el camino riesgoso, el camino difícil, el camino duro, pero el único camino correcto y los únicos caminos por donde los pueblos pueden progresar y pueden conquistar una verdadera felicidad, y pueden encontrar verdaderas soluciones a sus problemas.

Nosotros teníamos que enfrentarnos a esos intereses, no íbamos a esperar que esos intereses vinieran a resolverse nuestros problemas. Nosotros, para resolver nuestros problemas, teníamos que enfrentarnos a esos intereses, y teníamos que afrontar las consecuencias de esas medidas que tomásemos, luego no había alternativa, la Revolución sigue el camino verdadero. La Revolución no le decía al pueblo: "gasta más de lo que consumes", "consume más que lo que produces". No importa, qué vendrán capitales extranjeros a convertirte en un esclavo. Nosotros le decíamos al pueblo, no esperes tu solución de los capitales extranjeros". Consume menos de lo que produzcas. Ahorra para poder invertir, porque sí, el dinero no puede esperarse de fuera; el dinero hay que sacarlo de aquí, el dinero hay que ahorrarlo; el dinero tiene que salir de la producción nacional, de esa parte de la producción nacional, que en vez de gastarla la vamos a invertir. Es decir, que en vez de comernos las cien libras de granos producidos, vamos a gastar 90 libras y vamos a invertir diez. No podemos consumir todas las libras, porque sino, no podemos sembrar, sino, no podemos desarrollarnos, sino, no podemos darle trabajo a los que están sin trabajo, sino, no podremos elevar el "standard" de vida del pueblo.

Y ese era el único camino correcto de un pueblo que quisiera liberalizarse. Y si viene capital extranjero, no es capital de inversión extranjera, es capital que se entrega a la Nación, para que la Nación lo invierta, para que las industrias sean de la Nación; y la Nación pague con su producción; pero que las empresas sean nacionales, el país no tenga que estar dependiendo de la voluntad de ams extran-

jeros. Que el amo de sus riquezas sea el país, porque no se concibe un país libre, cuya economía es economía de extranjeros.

Porque quieren mandar no solamente en la economía, sino que entonces quieren también mandar en la política, y quieren mandar en todos los aspectos de la vida del país.

Lo que nos aconsejaban los detractores de la Revolución y los reaccionarios era la política de entregar la economía en manos extranjeras, para que la Patria tuviera amos extranjeros; para que la felicidad del pueblo, la seguridad del pueblo, el "standard" de vida del pueblo, estuvieran no a merced de los brazos del pueblo, no a merced de la voluntad del pueblo, sino a merced de la voluntad omnipotente de los amos extranjeros de nuestra economía, y el camino ese, antinatural era el camino que proponían los reaccionarios. Y nos critican a nosotros, critican a la Revolución, porque no escogió ese camino de buscar amos extranjeros a la economía, sino de buscar un camino que condujese a la Nación al pleno dominio de sus recursos naturales y de sus riquezas.

Y en estas cuestiones no caben términos medios y el pueblo lo comprendió, o ¿quién lo duda? ¿Quién duda que el pueblo comprendió cabalmente estas verdades, si apenas comenzaron a ser evidentes en la conciencia de la Nación, surgió la iniciativa de los propios trabajadores de entregar una parte de sus salarios?

Surge el gesto, no de los que tenían más; surge el gesto por parte de los que tenían menos. Surge el gesto por parte de los trabajadores, de privarse momentáneamente de una parte de sus ingresos para invertirlos, es decir, que en vez de consumir el 100% de sus salarios, disponen del 96% de ese salario y guardan un 4%, y se lo entregan a la Nación, para que la Nación desarrolle sus riquezas, para que la Patria no tenga amos extranjeros, para que la economía esté en manos de los cubanos, para que la felicidad no dependa de las voluntades de los extranjeros, sino de la voluntad de nuestro propio pueblo, cada obrero dispone y entrega a la Revolución de cuatro centavos por cada peso que gana. Le quita a su familia, y le quita a sus hijos esos cuatro centavos en aras de la liberación de la Patria, en aras del desarrollo de los recursos de la Nación, con el esfuerzo de la Nación y con el ahorro de la Nación. Y eso es lo que tiene de verdaderamente emocionante y lo que tiene de extraordinario este gesto de los trabajadores porque no es una medida que el Gobierno imponga al pueblo, no es una medida que el Estado imponga a los trabajadores, sino que es una medida que surge espontáneamente de los propios trabajadores. Es decir, que un gobierno no democrático, le habría impuesto a los trabajadores esta medida. Nosotros hemos defendido con lealtad y con patriotismo los intereses de nuestro pueblo y los intereses de los trabajadores y los trabajadores, sencillamente, han respondido a esa actitud, y espontáneamente han adoptado un gesto que nosotros podemos

exhibir con verdadero orgullo ante todo el mundo, porque estoy seguro de que nuestra Revolución tiene el privilegio de poder contar en su haber con un respaldo semejante y con un gesto semejante que es un gesto único de que sea el propio pueblo el que se quite una parte de lo que tiene para entregarlo a la nación, que sea la parte del pueblo que menos tiene la que se quite una parte de lo que tiene para entregarla a la nación.

¿Qué quiere decir eso sino patriotismo? ¿Qué quiere decir eso sino conciencia revolucionaria? ¿Qué quiere decir eso sino que contamos con un magnífico, con un extraordinario pueblo? ¿Qué quiere decir eso sino que Cuba tiene derecho a esperar su triunfo, de que Cuba tiene el más legítimo de los derechos a albergar la seguridad de su triunfo porque cuenta con un pueblo semejante! ¿Podría hacerse esto si el pueblo no lo comprendiera? ¿Podría hacerse esto si el pueblo no tuviera conciencia de esta verdad, si el pueblo no tuviera conciencia de sus deberes? ¿Podría lograrse esto si el pueblo, carente de conciencia revolucionaria y carente de espíritu de sacrificio, tuviera por aspiración aumentar sus mejoras, gastar más y no la disposición de sacrificarse? ¿Se podría seguir adelante si no se contara con un pueblo semejante? ¿Cuál sería el destino de un pueblo que no comprendiera esto? Sería el fracaso, sería el regreso al pasado, sería la agravación de sus males, sería una sumisión mayor a los amos extranjeros de nuestra economía. Y ¿qué quiere decir que el pueblo comprenda esto? ¿Qué quiere decir que el pueblo tenga esa disposición de sacrificio?, sino que el pueblo tiene derecho a esperar el triunfo, porque se triunfa cuando se hace lo necesario para triunfar, se triunfa cuando se adoptan las medidas necesarias para triunfar.

Se triunfa cuando se toma el camino verdadero. ¿Y va a ser un sacrificio que no recibirá compensación? Será un sacrificio que reciba las mayores compensaciones. Hay compensaciones que no son materiales. La satisfacción que experimenta cualquiera de nuestros conciudadanos cuando se desprende de una parte de sus ingresos o se desprende de un día de haber para ayudar a la Reforma Agraria es una satisfacción que no puede compararse con ninguna satisfacción material. La satisfacción de un trabajador cuando otro día se quita otra parte de su salario para ayudar a defender la soberanía nacional, para comprar armas y aviones, es una satisfacción que no puede compararse con ninguna satisfacción material. Tal vez ese día dejó de ir al cine, tal vez ese día dejó de comprarse algo, tal vez privó a los suyos de algún detalle, pero el sacrificio pasó y en cambio la satisfacción, la satisfacción moral de haber hecho una acción noble, de ver los frutos de esa acción, es una satisfacción que no desaparece y que compensa con creces cualquier sacrificio. Porque de algún bien material se disfruta en un momento dado, de un bien moral se puede disfrutar siempre; y la satisfacción de una clase obrera que se siente jugando un rol tan decisivo en los destinos de su país y los frutos de ese esfuerzo, constituirán ante todo, un

motivo de orgullo que será eterno. Pero, además, nuestro pueblo recibirá satisfacciones materiales, por los sacrificios que hace hoy. Y ese cuatro por ciento que ahorran para invertirlo, ¿qué quiere decir? Que van a garantizar el desarrollo de la economía del país, que van a elevar la producción nacional y que en la misma medida en que la producción nacional se eleva, podrá elevarse el ingreso de cada cubano. En la misma medida en que nos industrialicemos, en la misma medida en que cultivemos nuestros campos con las técnicas más modernas, en la misma medida en que construyamos represas, en que reguemos nuestros cultivos, en que plantemos las mejores variedades, en la misma medida en que nuestras fábricas sean más modernas y el rendimiento sea mayor, en la misma medida en que el ejército de desempleados, que hoy consumen y sin embargo no producen, entren a producir, se elevará el "standard" de vida de todo el pueblo y cuando los trabajadores o las familias se pregunten cuáles son las causas por las que no tienen más ingresos, cuáles son las causas, por qué en su casa no pueden gastar más todos los meses, la respuesta es una sola: la causa es la falta de desarrollo económico. La causa es la falta de producción, ya que no se puede disfrutar de lo que no existe, no se puede disfrutar de lo que no existe, no se puede disfrutar de lo que no se produce, y cada vez que la familia piense a qué se deben sus limitaciones, la única respuesta es que hoy esas limitaciones se deben a la falta de desarrollo económico de nuestro país, a la falta de producción, al hecho de que haya tantos cientos de miles de personas sin trabajo, al hecho de que no tengamos industrias, al hecho de que tengamos que importar los artículos manufacturados del extranjero, en vez de producirlos aquí, y que el camino para ir elevando el "standard" de vida de la familia, el único camino posible, es el camino que eleve la producción nacional, y en la misma medida en que se industrialice el país, esta generación recibirá los frutos de ese sacrificio que está haciendo hoy.

Pero no se limitará a recibir él los beneficios derivados del aumento de ingresos. Los hijos estarán garantizando un "standard" de vida más alto del que hemos tenido nosotros. Los hijos de nuestras familias estarán garantizando una existencia mejor que la que hemos tenido nosotros.

Pero no se limita a eso el beneficio material. Ese dinero que hoy se entrega, ese dinero se reintegra y se reintegra con interés, y con intereses altos. ¿Por qué se pagan altos intereses? Porque se le van a pagar intereses al pueblo; no se le va a pagar interés a un señor que posea muchos millones, se le va a pagar un interés del siete y medio, interés compuesto, al año, que permite duplicar en diez veces cualquier cantidad, y cuadruplicarla en veinte años, se le va a pagar al pueblo.

Es decir, que cada centavo derivado de ese cuatro por ciento será como si lo depositaran en una Caja de Ahorros, donde estarán en

favor y en el haber de cada uno de los que contribuyen en la proporción en que contribuya, y estará percibiendo intereses, pudiendo recibir ese certificado de ahorros con sus intereses al cabo de cinco años en adelante. Puede recibirlo al cabo de seis o al cabo de diez, si lo desea guardar.

Es decir, que esta generación, que hace este sacrificio, recibirá una tercera compensación, que es el reintegro con interés. Es lo que se ahorra hoy para aumentar la producción y disfrutarlo el día de mañana.

¿Y en qué se van a invertir esos cuarenta millones el primer año? Los trabajadores necesitan saber en qué se va a invertir precisamente, en qué fábricas se van a invertir. Y aquí varios compañeros han estado trabajando durante muchos días en la confección de este primer plan. Es el primer plancito de industrialización del Gobierno Revolucionario. Y aquí en este plan pequeño, están las industrias y la cantidad en que se van a invertir los cuarenta millones de los trabajadores. Se ha tratado de indagar si le corresponden utilidades, y es que confunden, confunden la cosa, porque creen que el trabajador se vuelve como un accionista absentista de esas compañías, que están acostumbrados a ver aquí. No señor, el trabajador no se vuelve accionista absentista, porque el trabajador no se va a poner a estar explotando a los demás trabajadores. El trabajador se vuelve acreedor de los beneficios derivados del desarrollo del país y acreedor de una proporción de compensación que gustosamente le dará el pueblo por su esfuerzo, le dará la Nación por su esfuerzo. Ya se sabe lo que pasa en una compañía, si la compañía marcha bien deja grandes dividendos para sus accionistas, si la compañía marcha mal, pues deja pérdidas y no hay dividendos y baja el valor de las acciones y se pierde el dinero invertido. ¿Cómo vamos a venir nosotros con ese método clásico a decirle al trabajador que vaya a formar parte de una aventura económica y que si la empresa anda mal él pierde y si la empresa anda bien, él gana mucho? No, señor, aquí corremos los riesgos parejos, es decir, las ganancias parejas.

Nosotros establecemos diez fábricas, si una rinde mucho, deja mucho margen y otra deja poco, lahl, pues no le vamos a pagar a determinado número de los que aportaron su dinero más y a determinado número le vamos a pagar menos, porque esto no es cuestión de suerte, la inversión es total y los recursos son de la Nación, el obrero no va a correr el riesgo aquí de invertir para ver si tiene la suerte. No, señor, el Estado le garantiza su interés, su utilidad, que posiblemente no haya compañías que den esas utilidades que van a percibir los obreros de la Nación. No, porque las fábricas andan, sino de los recursos de la Nación y la Nación se lo podrá dar en la misma medida en que desarrolle su riqueza, porque ese dinero se multiplica, esa riqueza se multiplica y se le puede devolver como justa compensación del sacrificio que ha hecho hoy.

Luego, ¿y de dónde el Estado puede pagar esos intereses?: de sus recursos. Nosotros sí devolvemos las utilidades, se las devolvemos al pueblo, no se la devolvemos a ninguna compañía particular, ésta no se trata de una compañía absentista anónima, ni nada de eso. Estas fábricas van a pertenecer al "Pueblo Company, S. A." Son industrias del pueblo, son industrias del pueblo, donde todo el pueblo va a contribuir, los niños, porque los hijos de los trabajadores están poniendo su parte el centavito que le iba a tocar de esos cuatro centavos, pues también él lo va a contribuir aquí a la industrialización.

Y el pueblo recibirá los beneficios, porque el Estado ¿para qué quiere utilidades? El Estado no es una compañía, el Estado no es un patrón, el Estado, ¿para qué quiere utilidades? El Estado no tiene bolsillo, el Estado no tiene cuenta bancaria.

El dinero de un particular se guarda en un Banco y él lo gasta por ahí, pero los ingresos del Estado se gastan en hospitales, se gastan en pagar maestros, se gastan en las Universidades, se gastan en todos los servicios públicos que presta el Estado, se gastan en los caminos, en las carreteras, en las unidades sanitarias, en los médicos. El Estado no tiene ni cuenta particular, ni bolsillo, el Estado no guarda nada. Y ahora el Estado Revolucionario *no roba nada*. Si alguno desgraciadamente no se da cuenta de los tiempos que estamos viviendo y roba, ¡ahí!, pues para eso están los Tribunales Revolucionarios.

El Estado, todos sus recursos, son los recursos del pueblo, el Estado lleva la contabilidad y dirige los gastos de los recursos que se disponen, y cada centavo que el Estado percibe por impuestos, que son una parte de la producción nacional, lo invierte en satisfacer las necesidades del pueblo. Ojalá tuviera mucho dinero el Estado para que pudiera atender todas las necesidades que hay de hospitales, en fin muchas de las necesidades que tendremos que esperar años en poder satisfacer, porque ahora estos 40 millones no los podemos invertir en hacer parques; esto hay que invertirlo en industrias, precisamente, porque nuestro problema es el problema del desarrollo.

¿En qué se van a invertir estos 40 millones? Se van a invertir en los siguientes renglones industriales: primero, en industrias agropecuarias. Una industria de arroz pre-cocido: \$250,000; extractoras de aceite y almacenes: tres millones doscientos veinte mil pesos. En la primera fábrica, trabajarán 25 obreros; en la segunda fábrica, de extractores y almacenes: 30 obreros; una fábrica de sacos de kenaf: 6 millones de pesos y empleo para 400 obreros. Una fábrica de almidón de yuca, 470 mil pesos y empleo para 17 obreros. Una fábrica de papel de arroz: 2 millones trescientos mil pesos y empleo para 200 obreros. Desmontadora de algodón: 1 millón 840 mil pesos, cien obreros. Fábricas de pienso: 1 millón 720 mil pesos, seiscientos obreros. Materias primas de pienso, guarapo deshidratado: 200 mil pesos y empleo para mil seiscientos obreros.

Total en industrias agropecuarias: 16 millones 6 mil pesos, con empleo para 2,874 obreros.

Segundo: En industrias mineras: Programa de manganeso, mineral sintetizado del 48%: 300 mil pesos. Empleo máximo 947 obreros.

Programa de cobre, mineral concentrado de 30%: 3 millones 360 mil pesos, empleo: 1,273 obreros. Totales: 2,220 obreros.

Industrias textiles de hilados. Una planta en Matanzas de 4 millones 600 mil pesos; 539 obreros. Una planta en La Habana: 3 millones 700 mil pesos; 431 obreros. Una planta en Oriente: 4 millones 600 mil pesos; 539 obreros. Tejidos, una planta en Matanzas: 2 millones de pesos; 272 obreros. Una planta en La Habana: 1 millón 450 mil pesos; 191 obreros.

Una planta en Oriente: dos millones de pesos; 272 obreros. Total: 2,244 obreros en las industrias textiles y una inversión de 22 millones setecientos cincuenta mil pesos. Entre industrias agropecuarias, industrias mineras e industrias textiles hacen un total de cuarenta millones de pesos. Y estos cuarenta millones están dentro de un plan mayor, que comprende cinco ramas industriales: son la mencionada agropecuaria, química, siderometalúrgica, minero y textil. Invirtiéndose en este plan total que comprende los tres renglones, en los cuales se van a invertir los cuarenta millones de pesos y otros dos renglones, el químico y el siderometalúrgico estará distribuido de la siguiente forma: agropecuaria, 16 millones seis mil pesos; empleo 2,874 obreros; químico, 32 millones setecientos mil pesos; empleo 643 obreros. Porque es un tipo de industria que no emplea mucho la química pero que es imprescindible para los planes de desarrollo agrícola sobre todo. Siderometalúrgico, 66,230 pesos, con empleo para 2,787 obreros. Minero, 4 millones 60 mil pesos, para 2,220 obreros; y textil, 22 millones 750 mil pesos para 2,244 obreros. Total del plan a realizar por el Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria, en industria en los próximos doce meses son: un total, una inversión total de 151 millones 846 mil pesos, para dar empleo directamente a 12,770 obreros. Estas industrias estarán distribuidas por todo el país, de acuerdo con la localización de la materia prima y las necesidades de cada región, serán bien distribuidas con la mejor equidad. Y significa una inversión de 151 millones 880 mil pesos, casi 152 millones de pesos.

Ahora, ¿cuántas divisas tenemos que gastar? Porque una parte la pagamos con dinero nacional, construcciones, una serie de gastos, pero hay un gasto de divisas en importación de 98 millones 323 mil pesos; es decir, que en este programa, el primer "plancito" industrial del Gobierno Revolucionario nos costará, 98 millones en divisas. Esas son las divisas que el compañero Guevara está ahorrando en el Banco Nacional. Así que, cuando ustedes oigan que algún artículo suntuario no está en el mercado, y oigan algunas quejas de los que hasta ahora

han disfrutado de esos artículos suntuarios, es sencillamente que estamos ahorrando divisas para industrializar al país. En este programa y este es el programa parte de otros planes que comprenden industrias como la refinería y la metalúrgica, una planta de fundición y de procesamiento de hierro, para producir acero, que son más costosas y que son las que vamos a proyectar y a establecer, con los cien millones de crédito de la Unión Soviética, en los proyectos de esa industria. Pero no estarán, estas industrias que yo les mencioné de 152 millones, tardarán más o menos un año, de doce a catorce meses, en estar funcionando. Las otras tardarán más tiempo, porque se tarda más tiempo en estudiarse, hacerse las investigaciones pertinentes de los vacimientos y construirlas. Esto es de nuestros "ahorritos", de nuestros "ahorritos", aparte de los créditos que podamos movilizar, porque no podemos conformarnos con eso sólo, no, tenemos que tratar de invertir cada vez más por año, a medida que aumente nuestra producción y nuestra riqueza, invertir cada vez más por año. Este es el primer plan, con nuestros exclusivos ahorros del pueblo, de los recursos que pueda movilizar el INRA para este Plan Industrial, que significa cerca de 13 mil obreros directamente, pero que significa cerca de 40 mil obreros indirectamente.

No es empleo solamente, porque ahora viene todo, el transporte, producción de materia prima. Una planta de extraer aceite puede emplear 25 obreros, pero son miles de personas las que trabajan produciendo la materia prima para el aceite, y cultivando los campos, y transportando y almacenando y distribuyendo esos productos. Además, una hilandería puede producir empleo para 300 ó 400 ó 500 personas, pero trabajan miles de personas en los cultivos del algodón, en las empacadoras del algodón, en los almacenes, en el transporte. Es decir, está el empleo directo y después viene el empleo indirecto, y hay que añadir, además, el aumento de consumo que obliga a mayor producción en otras fábricas, de cigarros o determinados productos, porque son consumidores y van a obligar al aumento de empleo en esas fábricas.

Este es el Plan Industrial del Instituto Nacional de la Reforma Agraria este año, que, además, tiene un Plan Agrícola de otros 150 millones de pesos.

Todas las industrias tienen un orden. Se van estudiando de acuerdo con las necesidades más importantes, y todas estas industrias ahorran artículos de importación. Así que todas las industrias se van estudiando, de acuerdo con el orden de las necesidades, no es el capricho de nadie. A veces ocurre que no se ponen de acuerdo, y se ponen cinco fábricas de las mismas cosas, se despilfarra el dinero. ¿Cómo nosotros vamos a despilfarrar el dinero? Nosotros lo que tenemos que hacer, es que lo que tenemos, irlo invirtiendo bien, por orden de importancia, de acuerdo con las necesidades.

Y en la Agricultura, que va haber un empleo extraordinario, y ya hay muchas zonas de Cuba, en el campo, se ha acabado el desempleo. Se va trabajando, además, en represas para regadío, desecación de la Ciénaga de Zapata, en fin. No están aquí incluidas las inversiones en las playas públicas y en los centros turísticos, no están incluidas las inversiones en viviendas, no están incluidas las inversiones en obras públicas, no están incluidas las inversiones en escuelas.

Es decir, que ya esto es el primer paso de avance hacia la industrialización, que como muy bien dijo el campañero David Salvador, se había dado el "grito de industrializar el país" en este 24 de febrero.

Entre la agricultura y la industria, se invertirán 300 millones. Esta es la batalla por desarrollar económicamente nuestro país y resolver los males. Claro está que no es un camino fácil; ustedes saben que nos amenazan, ustedes saben que se habla de represalias económicas, ustedes saben que se habla de maniobras, de quitarnos cuota, etc., etc., mientras nosotros tratamos de vender nuestros productos, de desarrollar nuestra economía y vender nuestros productos. ¿Esto quiere decir acaso, que nosotros tengamos que retroceder? ¿Esto quiere decir que nosotros tengamos que abandonar toda esperanza de mejoramiento porque nos amenazan? ¿Cuál es el camino correcto del pueblo, a quién le hacemos nosotros daño, queriendo progresar? ¿Es qué nosotros queremos estar viviendo del trabajo de otros pueblos? ¿Es qué nosotros queremos estar viviendo de la riqueza de otros pueblos? ¿Qué es lo que queremos nosotros? ¿Qué es lo que queremos los cubanos aquí? Lo que queremos es no vivir del sudor de otros, sino vivir de nuestro sudor. No vivir de la riqueza de otros, sino vivir de nuestras riquezas, explotarlas inteligentemente, para que todas las necesidades materiales de nuestro pueblo se satisfagan y, sobre esa base, resolver todos los demás problemas del país, porque no se habla de lo económico por lo puramente económico, sino de lo económico como base para satisfacer todas las demás necesidades de país; la necesidad de educación; la necesidad de una vida higiénica y saludable; la necesidad de una vida que no sólo sea de trabajo, sino de esparcimiento; la necesidad de satisfacer las grandes necesidades espirituales y culturales de los pueblos.

Es decir, que estamos luchando por lo más legítimo que puede luchar un pueblo, un derecho tan justo que nadie le puede discutir. Se puede decir un millón de cosas, pero eso no quiere decir que puedan tener razón, la tenemos nosotros, si en una asamblea de pueblos del mundo, no digo de representantes, por supuesto, de muchos pueblos, si en una asamblea de pueblos se discutiera si es justo que cada pueblo aspire a vivir de sus riquezas y de su esfuerzo, todos los pueblos del mundo dirían que eso es lo más justo.

Y precisamente, cuando se ha querido violar este principio, es que se ha esclavizado a los pueblos. Cuando se ha violado este prin-

cipio, es cuando se han provocado las guerras y los trastornos, y la humanidad, tiene que marchar hacia la aspiración de que cada pueblo viva de su esfuerzo y de sus recursos y que, en todo caso, unos pueblos puedan ayudar a otros, pero jamás unos pueblos explotar a otros.

Esa es sencillamente la esencia del esfuerzo revolucionario, esa es la razón de ser de la Revolución, que no tiene que reprocharse de nada. Puede tener errores, no es omnisciente la Revolución, ni los hombres. No son sabios los dirigentes de la Revolución, son como todos los demás, hombres que se esfuerzan por acertar y por hacer bien las cosas; por cumplir su deber en el puesto que a cada cual ha correspondido. Pero la Revolución no tiene nada de que reprocharse, porque está absolutamente segura de que está haciendo bien.

Y hasta nuestros enemigos, si tuvieran noción de lo que verdaderamente vale en un pueblo, si tuvieran sensibilidad para apreciar las cualidades morales de su pueblo, tendrían que reconocer lo admirable que es este acto de hoy, este acto sin precedentes en nuestro país, posiblemente sin precedentes en otros países; esta disposición de la mayoría de un pueblo al sacrificio gustoso y generoso por un programa, a este espectáculo de un pueblo gobernando, porque nosotros hemos venido aquí a rendir cuentas al pueblo, a tratar con el pueblo, a tratar con ustedes, que son los representantes de todos los trabajadores, que van a impulsar este Plan. Hemos venido aquí a rendir cuentas de lo que hemos hecho, de lo que podemos hacer, y no solamente la Revolución, por ejemplo, ha elevado el nivel de ingresos en 300 millones, sino que ha prestado otros muchos servicios, servicios al pueblo; porque cada carretera que se ha abierto, ha sido un servicio al pueblo; cada playa que se ha construido, ha sido un servicio para el pueblo, que antes no tenía esos beneficios; cada centro turístico, cada escuela, ha sido un servicio para las familias, que van a disfrutar de una serie de servicios que antes no tenían y de bienes que antes no tenían.

Es decir, que si nosotros hemos podido elevar el nivel de ingresos hasta cierto límite nada más, en cambio hemos elevado otros muchos servicios de la Nación, y hemos resuelto incalculables problemas y hemos construido para el pueblo; y gracias a eso, pues por ejemplo, muchas familias campesinas tienen hoy maestros, o los tendrán en los meses que faltan para terminar el programa de los 10 mil maestros, gracias a lo que se está haciendo. Por ejemplo, solamente con las ciudades escolares, no con las ciudades escolares que están construyendo los rebeldes, sino con las fortalezas convertidas en escuelas. Hoy precisamente tuvimos la satisfacción de entregar una de las que quedaron mejor realizadas: la fortaleza del Regimiento de Holguín. Se ha transformado de tal manera que no la reconocería nadie, y se ha convertido en un centro escolar tan espléndido y tan maravilloso

que dejó en todos nosotros una impresión imborrable, porque superó en belleza y superó en magnificencia allí todo lo que se había esperado gracias al esfuerzo de los trabajadores y de los técnicos del Ministerio de Obras Públicas y del Ministerio de Educación. Es la tercera que entregamos completa y vamos a la de Las Villas, a la de Matanzas y a la de Pinar del Río, más la de Ciudad Libertad que se está trabajando en ella. Quiere decir, que solamente por conceptos de cuarteles y fortalezas entregadas al pueblo, 40 mil niños, 40 mil niños van a estudiar en centros escolares de primera, con sus campos deportivos, con todas las condiciones de esparcimientos y de higiene. Y van a tener ómnibus para recogerlos, los que viven distantes, y para llevarlos a las playas, y solamente esto en corto tiempo, sin contar las escuelas que se están construyendo, sin contar, por ejemplo, las 30 y tantas que solamente ha construido el comisionado de La Habana, 30 y tantos centros escolares en que, solamente de fortalezas, hemos adaptado: las hemos adaptado de forma tal que 40 mil niños desde el próximo curso escolar, y 40 mil niños no son 4, ni 40, ni 400, ni 4 mil, son 40 mil niños que de repente van a recibir una educación, con las condiciones de comodidad que antes eran privilegios de los que podían pagarlas y las escuelas eran escuelas derrumbándose, sin patio siquiera, sin comodidades, sin lugar de esparcimiento. Y así estamos empezando, porque no estamos más que empezando, porque se está construyendo una ciudad escolar aparte, no que era fortaleza, sino que la estamos construyendo frente a la Sierra Maestra, del programa de construcción de ciudades escolares, y esa ciudad escolar que no está ni terminada, ni mucho menos, y que tardará dos años y medio, ya terminándose la primera unidad de las 35, ya tiene doscientos y tantos niños recogidos allí, porque nosotros no perdemos tiempo. Nosotros no esperamos terminar en tres años para estar otro año organizando, para que el cuarto año estén los niños. No, nosotros terminamos un edificio allí, se va llenando de niños y ya estos niños van participando, incluso, porque vamos recogiendo de los mayorcitos, en los cultivos, en los árboles frutales. Esos son servicios que reciben las familias. Esos serán cuarenta mil niños de familias humildes, de trabajadores, que tendrán una enseñanza que si la fueran a pagar, pues le costaría bastante a cada familia. Una familia que tenga tres o cuatro hijos, equivale a un aumento en sus ingresos, porque el ingreso lo gasta el obrero con su familia y cuando recibe, por cualquier concepto, servicios que equivalen a treinta, cuarenta o cincuenta pesos, eso es un ingreso en la familia; y cuando una vivienda decorosa, bonita, con jardín, como la que está haciendo el INAV, se le entrega a un obrero por veinte y tantos pesos, están mejorando su "standard" de vida.

Es decir, que esta es la obra de la Revolución, que convirtió el vicio de jugar en la virtud de ahorrar, que llena el país de escuelas, que convierte las fortalezas en Centros Escolares, que cultiva los cam-

pos, que organiza los lugares hermosos de nuestro país para esparcimiento de nuestras familias, para que los obreros vayan a descansar; que emplea más de cien mil cubanos en un solo año; que aumenta la producción en todos los órdenes; que prepara un programa industrial. Es decir, una Revolución que se esfuerza por aportar, dentro de sus recursos limitados, usando sobre todo lo que sobra aquí, que aquí sobra entusiasmo, utilizando el entusiasmo del pueblo, en resolver los problemas del pueblo. Eso es el Gobierno, eso debe ser el Gobierno. Teníamos una idea perdida de lo que era el Gobierno; considerábamos que Gobierno era un grupo de señores ahí, viviendo como mejor pudiera y robando lo más que pudiera, olvidado de todo el mundo. Gobernar es un concepto muy sencillo: trabajar en representación de la Nación, siguiendo el sentir de la Nación, interpretando las necesidades de la Nación, actuando con la Nación, no a espaldas de la Nación, sino codo con codo y brazo con brazo con la Nación. Eso es el Gobierno, hombres que están ostentando una responsabilidad, que la tienen por el pueblo, porque nosotros no tenemos el poder, porque lo hayamos conquistado en un golpe de Estado; nosotros no teníamos ni ejército, ni fusiles, ni nada, y tuvimos que empezar poco a poco, y ¿por qué la Revolución llega al poder sino porque el pueblo la ayuda? Y, ¿por qué la Revolución está en el Poder? ¿Por qué la Revolución está en el Poder, sino porque el pueblo la respalda? ¡De qué manera, frente a tantas amenazas y tantos enemigos que hay, estaría en el Poder la Revolución, sino fuera por el respaldo del pueblo! Lo que no podrían negar ni nuestros más recalcitrantes enemigos, los que nos acusan de todas las cosas que se les ocurren y sin embargo, lo que no pueden negar es que el Gobierno Revolucionario tiene el respaldo absolutamente mayoritario del pueblo. Y lo que no pueden explicar y lo que no podrían explicar jamás es por qué tiene el respaldo del pueblo, si fuera un Gobierno como ellos lo pintan, si fuera un Gobierno irresponsable, si fuera un Gobierno inepto. Es decir, que ¿por qué podría tener el respaldo del pueblo?; los pueblos no respaldan a los malos gobiernos, los pueblos combaten los malos gobiernos. Nuestro pueblo fue siempre, casi, sistemáticamente, enemigo de todos los gobiernos; por primera vez el pueblo respalda al Gobierno y está identificado, porque por primera vez tiene el pueblo esa sensación de que se le está sirviendo, tiene el pueblo esa sensación de que se lucha por él; por primera vez tiene el pueblo esa seguridad de que se vela por sus intereses, y que dentro de todas las limitaciones, tanto de hombres como de recursos, nos esforzamos por ayudar al pueblo, porque hemos entendido todos perfectamente nuestra obligación, como la han entendido ustedes.

Y era lógico que los pueblos respondieran. El pueblo responde, por mucho que les duela y por mucho que les pese a los enemigos de nuestro pueblo. Y es lógico que los que no lo sirvieron no pudieran contar con él. Nosotros contamos con él para servirlo. No presumimos

de ser más sabios que los demás, presumimos sencillamente —y no presumimos, sino que actuamos sencillamente—, de acuerdo con lo que entendemos nuestro deber, nuestra convicción, nuestra manera de entender estos problemas. Y con esa convicción tratamos de marchar adelante, sin preocupaciones, sin miedo. Aquí todo el mundo está, cada día, más tranquilo, más despreocupado, y además, seguro de que nosotros, así por el camino que vamos, unidos todos como vamos, pueblo y gobierno una sola cosa, como debe ser pueblo y gobierno, iremos resolviendo nuestros problemas.

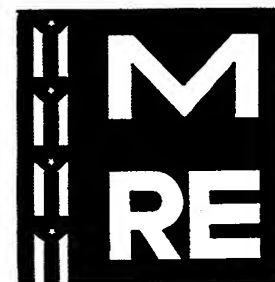
Y algún día tendremos el premio, y sobre todo, lo tendrán las generaciones futuras. Esta generación recibirá su parte de premio, la generación futura recibirá una parte mayor; y esta misma generación recibirá los beneficios, quizás me faltó un beneficio cuando hablaba de los beneficios, y es que hoy nosotros estamos produciendo para los que vienen, estamos produciendo para los jóvenes, los miles de jóvenes, estamos trabajando para que puedan vivir todos los miles de jóvenes que arriban a la mayoría de edad, para que todo ese ejército de desempleados se ponga a trabajar, para que toda esa juventud encuentre trabajo seguro. Hoy trabajamos por los niños, que no pueden trabajar; trabajamos por los ancianos, que no pueden trabajar; trabajamos por los inválidos, que no pueden trabajar; trabajamos por una generación futura; por los niños que crecen, que serán más capacitados que nosotros; van a tener muchas más escuelas, más universidades; van a producir más que nosotros; van a tener más conocimientos, más experiencias, todos esos miles de niños, inteligencias que hoy se abren a la luz de los conocimientos; de esa semilla que estamos sembrando, nosotros recogeremos también los frutos, porque tendremos una generación mucho más preparada, con recursos mecánicos y técnicos, con recursos educacionales suficientes para producir el doble, el triple, quizás cinco veces más que nosotros.

Y algún día esta generación será también mayor, algún día será vieja, algún día estos niños y esta generación joven estará produciendo y estará trabajando; y en la misma medida que nosotros tengamos éxitos en prepararla y en desarrollar nuestras riquezas, en esa misma medida estará garantizada la seguridad de esta generación presente, porque hoy esta generación trabaja para ellos, pero mañana ellos tendrán que trabajar para los que no puedan trabajar, tendrán que trabajar para sus padres, tendrán que trabajar para los que estén ya retirados del trabajo. Y en la misma medida en que nosotros logremos multiplicar nuestra producción, cada uno de nuestros ciudadanos tendrá garantizada una vejez feliz y segura. No como hoy, que nos encontramos ancianitos por las calles, nos encontramos tantos espectáculos de personas que se nos acercan sin poder hacer nada por ellas, porque se nos acercan como si nosotros individualmente pudiéramos resolver, porque ni tenemos individualmente para resolver, ni sería

24 DE FEBRERO DE 1960

el sistema revolucionario; tenemos que resolver a través de nuestros organismos, dar lo que podamos dar, lo que nos permitan las circunstancias. Y sufrimos todas estas cosas.

Por eso decía lo triste que era pensar lo que habría sido nuestra Patria, con el tiempo que hemos perdido. Sufrimos con esto, pero tenemos esperanza de que sea muy distinto en el porvenir, y tenemos derecho a pensar que los sueños de los que fundaron esta República e iniciaron la lucha un 24 de Febrero hace sesenta y cinco años, sueños que nosotros nos hemos propuesto llevar a la realidad, ¡serán realidad algún día...!



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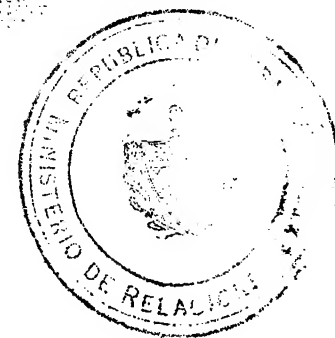
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Words uttered by Dr. Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado, President of the Republic of Cuba

**"CUBA, BEING FULLY CONSCIOUS
OF ITS SOVEREIGNTY, WOULD NOT
CONSIDER OR ADMIT ANY INTER-
VENTIONIST POLICY WHATSOEVER, RE-
GARDLESS OF WHETHER OR NOT
THERE ARE SPECIFIC PROVISIONS TO
THAT EFFECT IN THE CURRENT INTER-
NATIONAL TREATIES".**

(Statement by the President of the Republic, Dr.
Oswaldo Dorticós Torrado, in response to the President of
the United States, Mr. Dwight D. Eisenhower).

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS-PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
Republic of Cuba



The Minister of Foreign Relations, Dr. Raúl Roa, together with Dr. Oswaldo Dorticós Torrado, when the President of Cuba responded Wednesday night, January 27, from the Presidential Palace, to the President of the U.S. Mr. Dwight D. Eisenhower.



Cuba's Word

Last Wednesday the 27th of January, 1960, on the eve of the anniversary of the Apostle of the Country, José Martí, the President of the Republic, Dr. Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado, spoke to the Cuban people through the National Radio and Television Network, analyzing the present status of the relations between the governments of Cuba and the United States, and explaining, with calm but unmistakably firm words, the position of the Cuban Revolution with respect to both its cordial willingness to overcome difficulties, and the vigorous assertion of Cuba's attributes as a sovereign, independent nation.

Ministry of Foreign Relations.
Public Relations Department.

REPLY TO U. S. A.

Cuba is a
Sovereign Nation
By Its Own Right,
Not by any Grant

Our Government has considered carefully the statements made yesterday by His Excellency, the President of the United States, Mr. Dwight D. Eisenhower, concerning our country, and has thought it timely to make the following comments:

First:

Our Government regrets the progressive deterioration of our relations with the Government of the United States, and believes that this deterioration is a direct consequence of the lack of understanding shown in regard to the progress and objectives of the Cuban Revolution, which responds to the fundamental ideals and aspirations of our people, as well as of the aggravations inflicted on our Nation, which have so profoundly wounded the patriotic sentiments of Cubans.

Cuba has been abused on many occasions by statements uttered by legislators of the United States who even threatened our sovereignty, and by other high officials of the United States Government, such as that recently made by an Admiral in active service, in which he spoke of the possibility of an occupation of the Northamerican naval base at Guantanamo by another foreign power, with all the implications which such a statement carries, and those expressed by Vice-President Nixon, on the 16th of this month, in which the possibility of an economic aggression against our country was insinuated.

Our territory has been bombed on various occasions, in an unheard of manner, as in the cases of the sugar mills "Punta Alegre" and "Niagara", and, more recently, our cane plantations, by aircraft which, according to all rational indications, appear to have come from Northamerican territory, to say nothing of the airborne incursion over the city of Havana with its numerous innocent victims, carried out by a deserter from the Cuban Air Force, who, in spite of having used aircraft based in United State's territory, is still free in that country and has been officially questioned about the internal situation of our country before a congressional sub-committee of the United States.

An additional factor contributing to the deterioration of these relations is the intensive press campaign launched in the United States, in which the real content of the Cuban Revolution is denatured and its most prominent leaders have often been grossly slandered, for which campaign there would have been no reason to attach any responsibility to the United States Government if it had not been embodied in the official version of the Note handed to me by its Diplomatic Representative in Cuba on October 27, 1959. Similar effects have been wrought in the feelings of the Cuban people and on the relations between both governments by the influence exerted by the United States Government on other governments and countries to prevent the purchase by our Government of much needed defensive weapons, precisely when we were being threatened with imminent invasions of our territory.

Because of these incidents, and despite Cuba's praiseworthy designs, the relations between the two governments have cooled down and certainly do not reflect friendship toward our people, who hope to continue being worthy of a brotherly friendship on the part of the people of the United States.

The Government of Cuba is gratified to hear of President Eisenhower's statement concerning the adherence on the part of the United States Government "to the policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, including Cuba", but it expressly declares that in the full exercise of our sovereignty it would not consider or admit, with respect to our country, any interventionist policy whatever, regardless of whether or not there are specific provisions to that effect in the current international treaties.

Second:

The Government of Cuba has reiteratedly and unquestionably evidenced its determination to prevent hostile activities against other governments from being organized or based in our territory, despite the fact that we do not have the extraordinary resources or the necessary means of vigilance available to the United States; and we desire that these resources of the United States be used by their Government with still greater success to prevent the use by Cuban war criminals and fugitives from Cuban justice of the United States territory to conspire against our Government and our country, and to acquire arms and aircraft with the ostensible purpose to invade our territory and overthrow the Revolutionary Government.

Third:

There does not exist on the part of the spokesmen of the Cuban Government any desire to create the illusion of any aggressive action or underground activities, since these have been limited to replying to the statements, at times threatening and derogatory to our national dignity, and, in other cases, to perfectly proven facts, since it is the interest and the desire of our Government to maintain the most cordial and friendly relations with the Government and the people of the United States.

Fourth:

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba is happy to hear that the United States Government recognizes "the right of the Government and of the people of Cuba, in the exercise of their natural sovereignty, to carry out whatever social, economic and political reforms they may consider convenient",

but believes that such right springs essentially, not from its recognition by other countries, but from our status as an independent and sovereign nation, and, therefore, appreciates, with satisfaction, that our full sovereignty has been recognized as a vested right and not as a grant.

Fifth:

The Government of Cuba, through its competent agencies and authorities, is eagerly willing to listen to, and consider, all complaints and claims concerning specific cases which may be presented by Northamerican citizens, in accordance with the Cuban and international laws, and clarifies once again that in the application of the legal measures adopted, especially those concerning the administration of the Land Reform Program, no confiscations of foreign properties will take place, but only fully compensated expropriations made on the terms and through the means authorized by our constitutional provisions and to the extent permitted by our financial resources.

We are carrying out an orderly and pacific Revolution, inspired on hopes and interests which are common to all the peoples and underdeveloped countries of Latin America, and for this purpose, our Government has the unanimous and firm support of the Cuban people, since a correct analysis of this historical moment which our country is living, makes it necessary not to forget the indestructible bounds which unite the people and the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, and that the ideals and ambitions of the Cuban people are the same ideals and ambitions of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba.

The differences of opinion that may arise between the two governments, being subject to diplomatic negotiations, can be definitely settled through such negotiations. The Government of Cuba is very well disposed and willing to discuss all such differences unreservedly and thoroughly, and expressly states that, to the best of its understanding, there are no obstacles of any sort preventing such negotiations through any of the channels and instruments traditionally used for such purposes.

It is worth pointing out, as well, that Cuba is a small country, which neither militarily nor economically, can represent any risk or threat whatsoever to other countries and much less to a nation as large and powerful as the United States. It would be erroneous to believe that the revolutionary

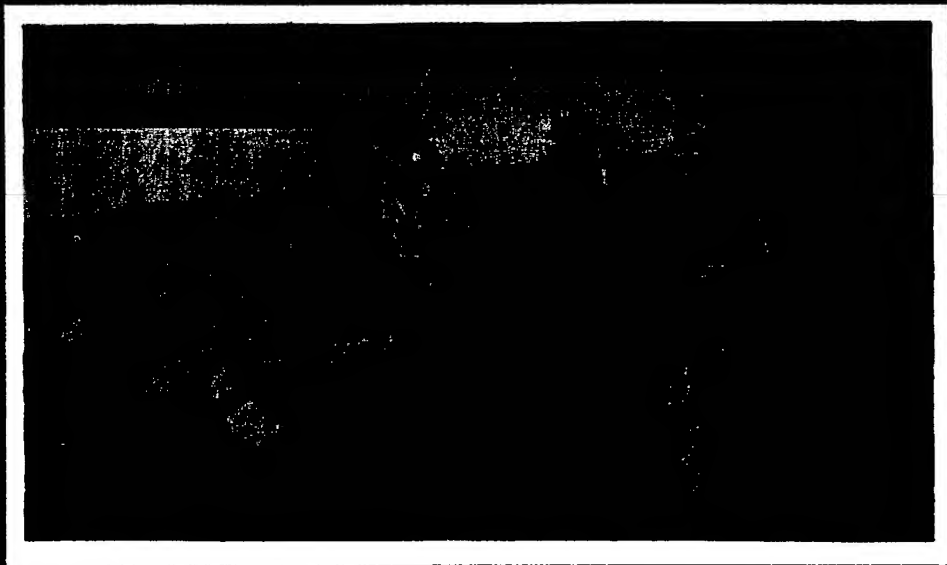
process in our country and our social and economic reforms might inflict the slightest harm on other nations.

The strength of the people of Cuba and of the Cuban Revolution, within and beyond our borders, rests only on the justice of the desire of all peoples to be absolutely free and to live on the utilization of its natural resources and on their orderly and creative toil.

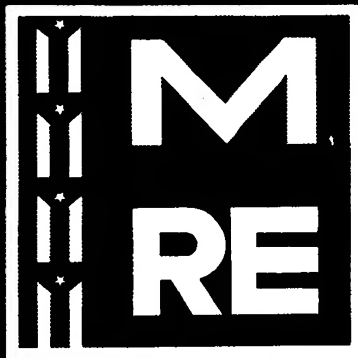
Finally I want to add that the Government of Cuba vigorously and definitely rejects the insinuation that could be considered to be implicit in the statements of President Eisenhower, concerning the belief that the traditional and mutually beneficial friendship between the Cuban and North-american peoples could be destroyed by what he brands as "intrigues by International Communism", since, as was clearly explained by our Chancellor in the note delivered to the Ambassador of the United States to Cuba, dated November 13, 1959, the nature, structure and objectives of the Revolutionary Government are defined by its accomplishments and "the Cuban people has finally found, in accordance with its historical tradition, its national idiosyncrasy, its mission in America, its role in the World and the requirements of the epoch, its own form of political, economic, social and cultural expression".

Based on mutual respect and reciprocal benefits for both our own people and the Government and people of the United States of North America, the Government of Cuba desires to maintain and improve its diplomatic and economic relations with them, and believes that, on this basis, the traditional friendship between the Cuban and the Northamerican peoples would be indestructible.

The Government of Cuba still hopes that all the presently existing differences may be discussed through natural channels of diplomatic negotiations conducted with the full respect due to our sovereignty. This respect and a correct interpretation of the revolutionary process of Cuba are indispensable to the maintainance and improvement of the relations between the two governments.



YEAR OF THE LAND REFORM

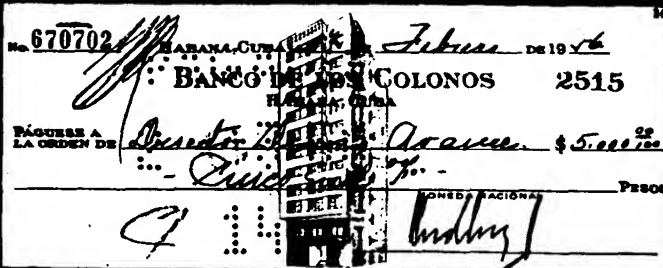


"THE MIAMI NEWS" did not publish

What "THE MIAMI HERALD" and

CUBA DENOUNCES

**JORGE ZAYAS' journalistic history was written on
BATISTA'S checks ... and now he is a Regional
Vice-President of the INTER-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION!..**



PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT - MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS

Republic of Cuba - February, 1960

A Conspiracy of the Press

ON January 20th, 1960, Jorge Zayas, the Managing Editor of the daily "Avance", acting of his own free will and self determination, and without any compulsory or restrictive action on the part of the Cuban Government, left the national territory on one of the regular schedule flights of the Cuban Aviation Company.

Then, four days later, on January 24th, Jorge Zayas was elected Regional Vice-President of the Inter-American Press Association's Freedom of the Press Committee for the Caribbean Area.

On that same date Jorge Zayas published in "The Miami Herald" the first of a series of articles in which he played the role of an innocent victim of political persecution, and did his best to discredit and debase his own country, Cuba; and to slander and disgrace its Prime Minister, Fidel Castro, as well as other high officials of the Cuban Government.

The widespread diffusion of those slanderous articles, which were immediately picked up and reproduced by several newspaper chains and news and wire services, indicate, obviously enough, that a veritable conspiracy was afoot, designed to discredit and smear the prestige of the Republic of Cuba.

The fact that Jorge Zayas described himself as an honest citizen and a valiant defender of the Freedom of the Press, added to the coincidence of his departure from Cuba with his designation for such an important office in the Inter-American Press Association, misguided and actually led to the confusion of numerous North American readers who, being inaccurately informed on Cuban affairs, might accept Jorge Zayas' misrepresentations as true accounts of actual facts.

In the face of so undesirable prospects, and wishing to tell the truth and show proofs of the real situation, so that American public opinion could be accurately informed on the actual character and past history of Jorge Zayas, an official of the Public Relations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Relations took a trip to Miami on a special mission which consisted of calling on the editor of "The Miami Herald" and ask him for an opportunity to refute Jorge Zayas' attacks against his own motherland, and to explain the real reason for his infamy.

The Public Relations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Relations desired to show how Jorge Zayas and his newspaper "Avance" had been in the service of the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista, and how, in consideration of his concealment of the true facts and his deceit of the people who read his paper, Jorge Zayas and his publishing company received gifts in cash which nearly amounted to half a million dollars.

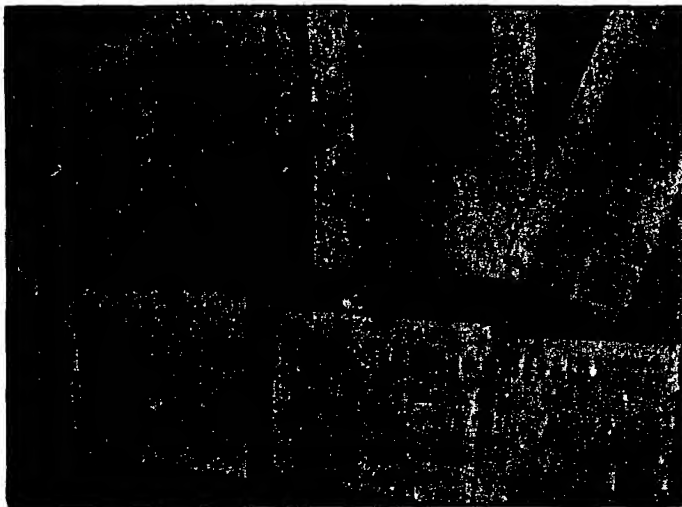
So, the Cuban envoy met first with Mr. George Beebe and later, with Mr. John S. Knight, Managing Editor and Publisher, respectively, of "The Miami Herald". To them he displayed the evidence he had in his possession, including photostats of checks drawn on the Secret Expense Account of dictator Batista, and then endorsed and cashed by Jorge Zayas himself.

Unfortunately, "The Miami Herald" refused to publish the comments and explanations prepared by the Public Relations Department of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations, by imposing certain conditions and requirements which no self respecting government could possibly comply.

Disappointed by this first failure, the Cuban official went to see the Editor of "The Miami News", where he met with identical results. The proofs we are now offering here, backed as they are by the unquestionable honesty and sincerity of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, were considered insufficient by the editors of both "The Miami Herald" and "The Miami News".

Of course, no one asked Jorge Zayas for any such proof when he wrote, and so it was published, that women were being executed by firing squads in Cuba, or when he wrote, and so it was published, that news items were sequestered in Cuba, or when he said, and so it was published, that the Cuban Government did not publish financial reports, or when he said, and so it was published, that Fidel Castro misappropriated the funds donated by the people for his program of improvements.

"The Miami Herald" did not raise any objection to Jorge Zayas' publication of his slanderous articles against Cuba, despite the fact that no evidence could have been produced to prove such defamation. However, its Editor hastened to refuse to publish Cuba's reply, and we did have plenty of evidence to offer. This is the objectivity of the press conspiracy against our Country.



This is the opinion of the Managing Editor of "The Miami Herald", George Beebe, about Cuba and its Revolutionary Government. It explains why he refused to publish Cuba's answer to the gross misrepresentations of Jorge Zayas, the Regional Vice-President of the Freedom of the Press Committee of the Inter-American Press Association.

"The Miami Herald" accepted, without demand, evidence whatsoever, Jorge Zayas' statement to the effect that Cuba was receiving arms from the Communist block. "The Miami Herald" did not raise any objection to Jorge Zayas' insinuation that Fidel Castro was preparing to attack the Guantanamo Naval Base, and even to bomb Miami.

Jorge Zayas, being a Regional Vice-President of the Freedom of the Press Committee of the pompous "Inter-American Press Association", was entirely free to degrade and abuse his own country and disgrace its government without being required to show to his friends of "The Miami Herald" any real evidence to back such a serious charge as that of possible armed attack against the United States.

However, when an official agent of the Government of Cuba called on "The Miami Herald" and "The Miami News" and sought to exercise our right to acquaint the American readers with the real character and reputation of Jorge Zayas, who is nothing but a mercenary journalist, an embezzler of public funds and a traitor to his own country, they refused to accept bonafide evidence and unquestionable testimony as sufficient proofs to refute what that mercenary embezzler and traitor has been so free and welcome to say.

The refusal of "The Miami Herald" and "The Miami News" was not surprising to Cubans. The Revolutionary Government has often exposed to the world that there is conspiracy at work, designed to undermine our sovereign liberty, which includes a worldwide campaign of discredit and slander.

One of the most widely used misrepresentations is that purporting to protect the so-called freedom of the press. Yet, it seems to be evident that the so-called impartial, unbiased, independent and objective press, of which both "The Miami Herald" and "The Miami News" claim to be perfect examples, is really neither impartial nor unbiased, neither independent nor objective, and does not uphold or promote the most elementary rules of journalistic ethics.

Within this vast conspiracy against the rights and the sovereign freedom of the Cuban people, traitor Zayas was assigned to the mission for which he was best fitted, and was used as a source of propaganda material. That is why "The Miami Herald" placed him on its front page, and that is why he was made to repeat once and again, all the infamous lies, woven into newspaper articles, to discredit the Cuban Nation.

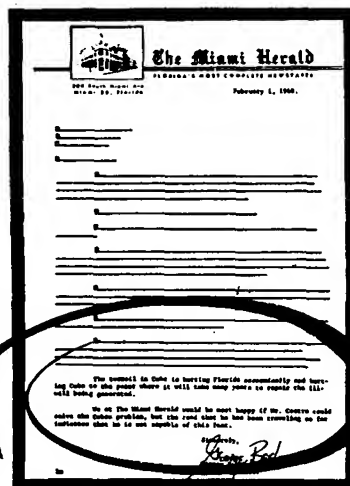
The explanations and comments prepared by the Public Relations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Relations exposing the abject character of Jorge Zayas, who is just the opposite to what an honest newspaperman ought to be, utterly wrecked the groundwork of misrepresentations which he had erected as part of the relentless campaign of defamation waged by the foreign press against Cuba.

"The Miami Herald" and "The Miami News", being as they have always been, systematic enemies of the Cuban people and the Cuban Government, could not do anything against their own interests or actions. That is the reason why they denied to their readers the right to know the truth, and why they refused to let any of their space be used to publish our refutation of Jorge Zayas' calumnies. That is the reason why they refused to reveal the true identity of Jorge Zayas, the managing editor of "Avance" and Regional Vice-President of the Inter-American Press Association's Freedom of the Press Committee.

The journalistic biography of Jorge Zayas is just like the history of all war criminals, the fugitives from justice, the enemies of the Cuban Revolution who have gone abroad to smear their own motherland. In one way or another, all of them served and helped Batista to the extent of their respective abilities, specialties and professions, and everyone of them was paid by Batista and contributed to the murder of 20,000 Cubans.

In this booklet the reader will find what neither "The Miami Herald" nor "The Miami News" wanted to publish: the truth they decided to continue hiding from their readers. It has been prepared and illustrated so that the honest men and women of all nationalities will know that a movement is afoot to stifle the voice of a small country whose only sin is to want independence and real liberty from foreign pressures and influences.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS



"The turmoil in Cuba is hurting Florida economically and hurting Cuba to the point where it will take many years to repair the ill-being generated."

"We at The Miami Herald" would be most happy if Mr. Castro could solve the Cuban problem, but the road that he has been traveling so far indicates that he is not capable of this feat."

Sincerely,

George Beebe
Managing Editor

The Truth

The Public Relations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Cuba desires to make available to North American public opinion the past history and record of Jorge Zayas, Editor of the daily *Avance*, who was designated by the Inter-American Press Association as Regional Vice-President of its Freedom of the Press Committee.

From March 10, 1952 to December 31, 1958, the Republic of Cuba was the victim of the most wretched and inhuman tyranny ever registered in the American Continent. During that long period over 20,000 Cubans were tortured and murdered, and the Cuban press was subjected to censorship, extreme violence and constant coercion. In other words at no time during those seven years was there any freedom of the press or of any other means of expression.

And during those seven years Jorge Zayas and his newspaper *Avance* were constantly at the service of the dictator, Batista, in open violation of all the principles that ought to govern and rule the conduct and general attitude of an honest, free and independent press.

Jorge Zayas and his daily *Avance*, who silenced the horrible crimes of the tyrant, were liberal when it came to leave evidence of the loyalty and servile support they chose to offer the dictator and his henchmen.

"THE NATIONAL MOMENT"

"President Batista has, and it can't be denied, a genuinely revolutionary origin. Having arisen from chaos immediately after a regime that had a unanimous popular repulse was finally overthrown by the people, he gave the country a Constituent Assembly and impartial elections, as well as the full enjoyment of its political conquests, which was what the people longed for and expected".

(Published in "*Avance*" on March 11, 1952, twenty-four hours after the military coup through which Batista overthrew the constitutional government).

"CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES"

"The United States Government has recognized General Batista's regime. It can be said that, really, this recognition of the government of General Batista by the Washington Government may be considered as a proof of that attitude now noticed outside of Cuba too, which considers the situation as the most convenient and desirable to the highest interests of the Nation".

(Published in "*Avance*" on March 27, 1952, associating the highest national interests with Batista's dictatorship).

"THE STATUTE"

"The most outstanding development of the day is the New Constitutional Statute. Its text shows full respect for all the human rights consecrated by the 1940 Constitution. This fact is all the more encouraging to the common citizen because it was in order to achieve recognition of those rights, that he has struggled for a long time. Thus, its actual and real effectiveness can be regarded as the cornerstone that will enable the new regime to reach its goals".

(Published by "*Avance*" on April 7, 1952. Here it is claimed that the common citizen felt gratified by the repeal of the 1940 Constitution).

"LET US NOT FALL INTO THE TRAP"

"If the country is showing its willingness to cooperate with the Government of General Batista in the task of national order and direction, as proved by the fact that the most representative sectors of the economy and of labor are pleased by the integration of the Consultative Council, no minority group, and much less if it represents disorganizing and anti-democratic tendencies, can be accepted as an obstacle to the total effort which must culminate precisely in a democratic restoration within the frame conceived, and promoted by the people, with the credit of the antecedent, now historical, or he who was the champion of the Constitution of 1940: General Batista".

(Published in "*Avance*" on April 24th, 1952, attempting to halt the growing protest of the people against the dictatorship).

"JOURNALISM AND UNIONISM"

"As a result of the downright outrage to which a newspaperman, Sr. Mario Kuchilan, of PRENSA LIBRE, was subjected, the Association of Newspapermen of Havana has proposed a 72 hour work stoppage in all newspapers if those guilty of the deed are not discovered and arrested. On this occasion, as in October of last year, we disagree with the proposal, considering it totally incongruent with the very function of journalism, fulfilled, on the contrary, by the extraordinary occurrence of a protest in which the national press has given evidence of a spirit of solidarity. A voluntary newspapermen's strike would really make no sense".

(Published in "*Avance*" on August 21st, 1952, opposing the strike proposed by newspapermen, as a result of the kidnapping and torturing to which the newspaperman Mario Kuchilan was subjected by Batista's police).

"THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS"

"Referring to the proposed newspapermen's strike urged by some, General Batista situated journalism in its proper place, to show that the intent contradicts the mission and the function of the press, which should make itself heard, as it has made itself heard before, with dignity and uprightness, without being perverted. No one can say that the President expresses here any ideas and opinions which offend journalistic ethics and, as we already pointed out when we dissented from the strike plan, a voluntary abandonment of the public pulpit presupposes relinquishment, desertion or resignation..."

(Published in "*Avance*", August, 1952, describing the dictator as a zealous guardian of the freedom of the press).

"FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE 10TH OF MARCH"

"In the speech delivered yesterday by the President of the Republic, General Batista, on the occasion of the celebration of the 10th of March, there are certain aspects which are worth underlining, since they clarify questions on which the public opinion should be informed. Thus, for example, General Batista offered the reminder that he knows how to win and how to lose like a good soldier, since defeat is victory if it is accompanied by dignity".

"Yesterday's pronouncements could all be summarized in the conclusion that the objectives of the 10th of March, recapitulated by General Batista, reside essentially in the pacific re-establishment of Constitutional life within a democratic regime, an achievement which no Cuban should refuse to support".

(Published in "*Avance*" on March 11th, 1953, when the regime had already committed numerous crimes).

"Avance" defended the bloody dictatorship of Batista

"NATIONAL WATCH-WORD"

"The celebration of the second anniversary of the 10th of March, from whatever standpoint one may wish to view it, has been recorded with strong characters in the national history. In this respect there are no hesitations in governmental centers, nor do there seem to be at this late date any new circumstances which can swerve General Batista from the objective which he outlined the dawn of the 10th of March of 1952".
(Published in "Avance" on March 11th, 1954, after the crimes of Fort Moncada had been committed and the dictatorship of Batista had established censorship of the press and promulgated the Public Order Law).

"DEFINITIONS OF THE PRESIDENT"

"Regarding political questions, the President of the Republic has just ratified that the government marches firmly toward the elections of November first, the result of which will be accepted and respected by the men in power and General Batista himself. This ratification cannot be taken lightly by anyone, because General Batista knows the value of his own words, and the whole country has witnessed two historical instances in which his general attitude has been in line with his promises".
(Published in "Avance" on May 5th, 1954, to bear witness to its Editor's faith in the words and promises of the dictator).

"ELECTIONS HELD NORMALLY; NUMEROUS WOMEN IN LONG QUES IN FRONT OF ELECTION BOOTHS"

(Headlines of the newspaper "Avance" on November 1st, 1954, brazenly lying about the mock election held by Batista, which the people refused to attend).

"SUCCESS CROWNS ELECTION"

"There is no doubt that yesterday's election was really encouraging. It showed what we have been asserting so often, that is to say, that the Cuban people want peace, that they want to be left alone. It is obvious for General Batista's followers that the 10th of March had ample historical justification and, consequently, they rushed to reiterate their enthusiastic support by giving him their votes".
(Published in "Avance" on November 4th, 1954, praising and fully abiding by the most notorious electoral fraud ever witnessed here, with which it was attempted to justify the dictator's permanence in power).

"BIRTHDAY OF THE PRESIDENT"

Tomorrow will be the birthday of the President of the Republic, Major General Fulgencio Batista Zaldívar, who will spend it happily with his family and his numerous friends and admirers. On such occasions "Avance" is particularly happy to express to him, personally as well as respectfully, its salutations and best wishes, praying to the Almighty that the moderation power placed in his hands by the Constitution through the highest office of the Nation, will enable him to give a pacific and harmonious co-existence for all Cubans to enjoy".
(Published by "Avance" on January 15th, 1957, just a few days after the massacre of the members of the "Granma" expedition on a bloody Christmas Eve in the City of Holguín, and while press censorship was being sternly applied).

"INAUGURATION"

Tomorrow, February 24th, at twelve noon, Major General Fulgencio Batista Zaldívar and Dr. Carlos Guas Inclán will be installed in the offices to which they were elected at the November 1st election. The country expects these men to give it a period of peace and constitutional order, and the people are fervently praying for new departures, and for the improvement and consolidation of gains in the political as well as in the economic and social fields".
(Published by "Avance" on February 23, 1955, hailing the inauguration of the tyrant).

"NEW GOVERNMENT"

There is no doubt that the circumstances under which the date of the "Cry of Baire" was commemorated this year made of this patriotic celebration an event pregnant with hopes; and when a people has hopes it has to feel joyful, because the Constitution of 1940, having been restored and reinstated, now reincorporates the Nation to the democratic order which it chose for itself. And this is one of the glorious achievements of General Batista".
(This editorial appeared in "Avance" on February 25, 1955, when the people were supposed to be "pregnant with hopes" while actually subjected to unrelenting repression and terror).

"THE MOMENT'S WATCH-WORD"

"There are some who believe that one should discuss politics only from the standpoint of the opposition. However, this is not the time for politics, not because it is so declared by the President of the Republic with clear perception of the needs of the country, but because it is believed by the people, and because it is evident that there is no desire for the struggles and unrest characteristic of political campaigns. The people abhor the activities that overstep the bounds of the political debate and penetrate into a dark region in which national peace and tranquility may be risked. There is no doubt that the people don't want any adventure which involves that risk, and refuse to be moved by all the claims and assertions made in the name of liberty, because the man on the street, the man who works for the well being of his family, is not concerned about the loss of any part of it when the dignity of his labor, the assurances given him by law and order as a man and a citizen, permit him to enjoy his rights without forgetting those of his fellow citizens".
(Published in "Avance" on June 27, 1955. In this article the dictatorship is regarded as the essence of liberty, and the efforts toward liberation of the Cuban people from the tyranny are condemned beforehand).

During the two years of warfare, while strict censorship was imposed on the press, "Avance" reproduced, without changing a comma, military reports issued by Batista's Army, in which false news and misrepresentations were constantly fed to the newspapers, including the most disgusting names and abuse to the members of the Army of Liberation. In other words, this paper lent itself at every opportunity to show its support of the dictator and his regime.

The tyrant's birthday in 1958 was commemorated by "Avance", when the number of victims had already surpassed the 15,000 figure as follows:

Tomorrow will be the birthday of the President of the Republic Major General Fulgencio Batista Zaldívar, who will celebrate it surrounded by his dear ones and by his numerous friends and admirers.

...and here are the proofs:

CHECKS SMEARED WITH BLOOD

No. 183
3
PAGAR A LA ORDEN DE

DE 19 55
LOS COLONOS 2515
PAGAR A LA ORDEN DE

No. 640291
PAGAR A LA ORDEN DE

NOVIEMBRE DE 19 55
LOS COLONOS 2515
PAGAR A LA ORDEN DE \$5,000.00
BANCA NACIONAL

No. 670702
PAGAR A LA ORDEN DE

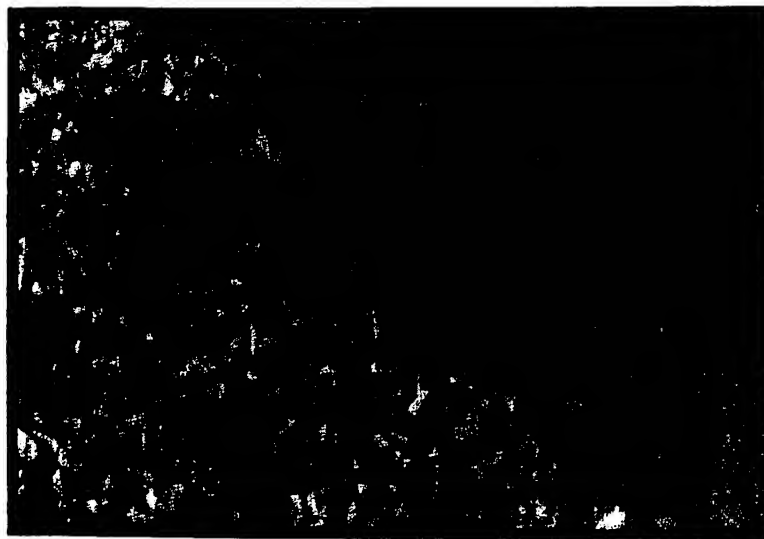
DE 19 56
LOS COLONOS 2515
PAGAR A LA ORDEN DE \$5,000.00
BANCA NACIONAL

No. 716092
PAGAR A LA ORDEN DE

DE 19 57
LOS COLONOS 2515
PAGAR A LA ORDEN DE



**With 20,000 Cubans were being
murdered, ZAYAS and his
newspaper received hundreds on
thousands of dollars from BATISTA...**



1952-1958

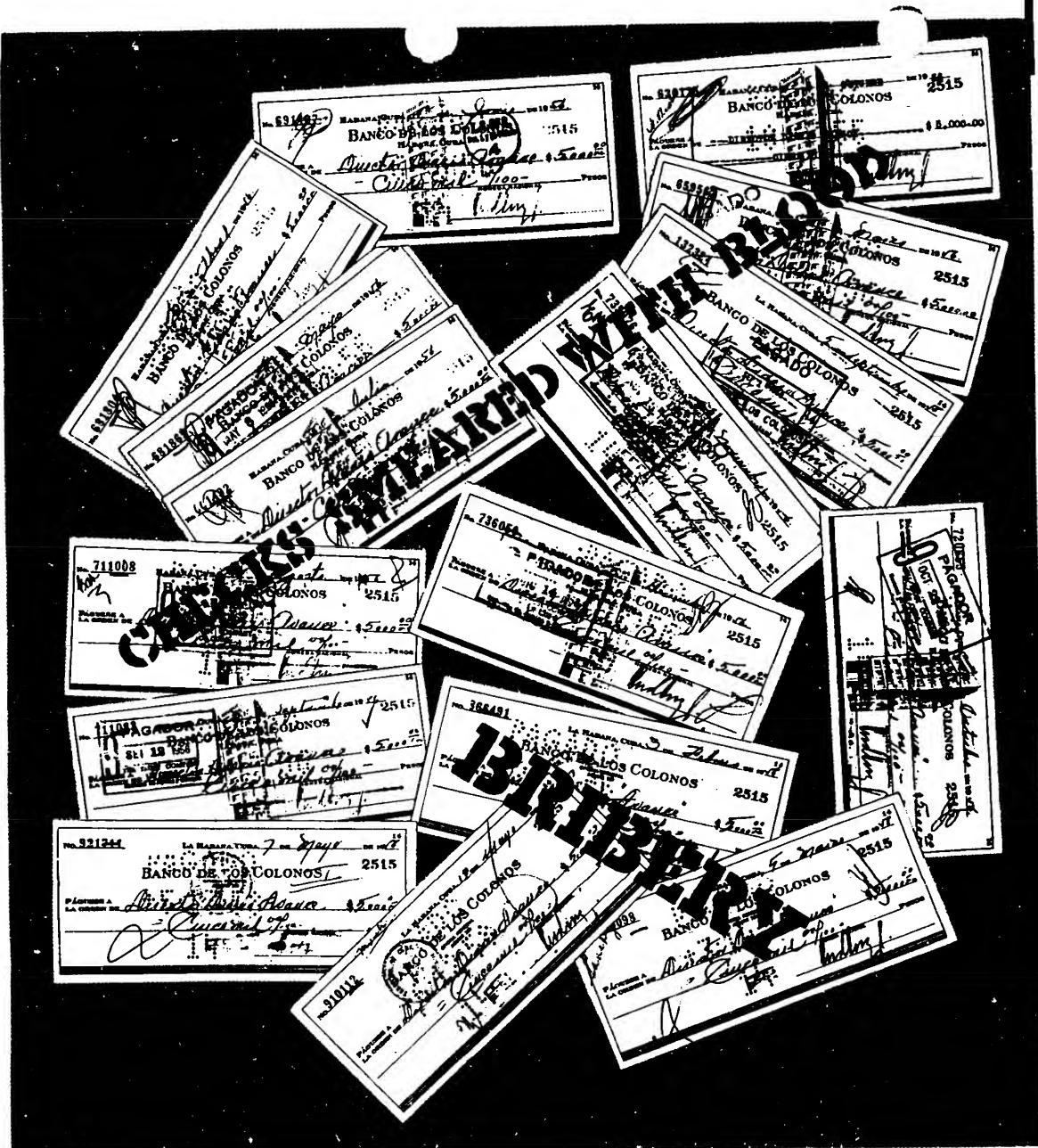
MURDERS

TORTURES

BOMBINGS



They bribed Jorge Zayas!



What reasons could possibly justify the complicity of Jorge Zayas and his newspaper Avance with the dastardly dictatorship of Batista? How can anybody explain the loyalty of a newspaper and a journalist, who claimed to be independent, to a government of crime and robbery which actually stifled all public liberties, including the freedom of the press?

The answer to these questions was found in the secret file of the Presidential Palace. Jorge Zayas and his newspaper Avance received illicit subsidies, amounting to over

Half a Million Dollars

during the seven years of dictatorship.

Many of these handouts were in cash, and no record was left of them. Others, totalling over \$200,000.00, are evidenced by the cancelled checks signed and cashed by Jorge Zayas, such as those reproduced here.

These are the real facts and this is the real truth. Jorge Zayas, the present Regional Vice-President of the Freedom of Press Committee of the Inter-American Press Association, flagrantly breaking the most sacred rules of honest and independent journalism, accepted gifts from the dictator in consideration of his efforts to conceal the truth, thus deceiving his readers and the people and committing the crime of deception of public faith, as defined and punished by the Cuban Law.

This is the history of Jorge Zayas, the former editor of the daily Avance of Havana, and the present Regional Vice-President of the Freedom of the Press Committee of the Inter-American Press Association.

IT IS NOT TRUE

It is not true that Jorge Zayas helped Castro to take over the government, or that he ever member of the "26th of July Movement". It is not true that the newspaper Avance was not published on Apr. 1958 in support of the revolutionary strike of that day. It is not true that women have been executed in Cuba. It is not true that the revolutionary government is concealing statistics and revenue items. It is not true that any pressure is being exerted on the press to limit or to restrict the publication of news.

IT IS TRUE

It is true that Jorge Zayas and his newspaper Avance supported and defended the Batista dictatorship. It is true that all revolutionary trials have been conducted in strict accordance with all applicable precedential rules. It is true that the revolutionary government scrupulously manages and invests the public funds with utmost honesty. It is true that the revolutionary government shows full respect for the freedom of the press.

IT IS TRUE

That the dictatorship of Batista left behind more than 20 thousand dead and a horrible trail of crimes, tortures, and violations of all human rights. Whole Cuban towns were demolished and converted into ashes by bombings. Neither women, old persons nor children were spared. The national treasury was sacked, leaving the country in a state of penury. Every public liberty was strangled, violence practiced against every sector of the national life. The press was silenced by force or corrupted by bribery. The seven years of Batista marked the darkest epoch which any people of America has ever endured.

THIS WAS THE REGIME DEFENDED AND SERVED BY JORGE ZAYAS, PRESENT REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

IT IS TRUE

That the Revolutionary Government of Cuba oriented by Prime Minister Fidel Castro, re-established respect for human rights, initiating the reconstruction of the nation, devastated by war. The Revolutionary Government is carrying out the agrarian reform, rescuing the farmer from abandonment and misery; pushing forward the industrialization of the country, administering honestly the public funds, eradicating vice, creating schools, libraries, hospitals... The Revolutionary Government is developing an ample plan of public welfare for the care of women, old persons and children. It transforms military barracks into schools, eliminating the predominance of the military caste. The Revolutionary Government defends the national sovereignty and serves the people.

THIS IS THE REGIME ATTACKED BY JORGE ZAYAS, PRESENT REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

During the 7 years of the Batista dictatorship, Jorge Zayas received checks from the Commission for the Defense of Havana Tobacco (Comisión de Defensa del Tabaco Habano). This money was part of the subsidy with which the newspaper Avance was bribed. These are the antecedents of the present Regional Vice-President of the Freedom of the Press Committee of the Inter-American Press Association. Is it thus that freedom of the press is defended?

CHECKS SUPPLIED WITH BLOOD

REVERSE OF THE CHECKS DRAWN TO THE ORDER OF THE EDITOR OF THE NEWSPAPER AVANCE, CHARGED TO THE CONFIDENTIAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY, ANDRÉS DOMINGO MORALES DEL CASTILLO. THE ENDORSEMENTS SHOW THE SIGNATURE OF JORGE ZAYAS, THE PRESENT REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION. IS THIS HONEST JOURNALISM?

DOCUMENTOS PARA APOYAR EN LA
STA. CTE. No. 1196 DE LA CMA.
BETON HONORABLE TABACO HABANO
DE ZAYAS CON EL TRUST Co. OF
CUBA.

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URGENT 6-7-60

TO DIRECTOR

Political MATTERS - Cuba

FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 857

RECEIVED
 JUNE 10 3 30 PM '60

VISIT CUBAN PRESIDENT OSWALDO DORTICOS TORRADO TO MEXICO JUNE 1960, FPM-CUBA. REMYCAB MAY 27 LAST IN CASE "GERMAN CORTES, LARA, INFORMATION CONCERNING, FPM-CUBA". [REDACTED] ADVISED JUNE 6 THAT JUDICIAL POLICE OF FEDERAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORIES HAVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR GENERAL SECURITY DURING DORTICOS VISIT JUNE 9-14 NEXT. INFORMANT ADVISED THAT THIS POLICE AGENCY, HEADED BY FERNANDO ROMERO HERNANDEZ, IS PRESENTLY PICKING UP CUBAN EXILES, ALLEGEDLY IN CONNECTION SECURITY OF DORTICOS VISIT, HOWEVER, THE UNDETERMINED NUMBER PICKED UP THUS FAR HAVE NOT BEEN BOOKED AND ARE BEING HELD INCOMMUNICADO. IN VIEW SITUATION OUTLINED RECAP, DEFINITE POSSIBILITY THAT CUBAN EXILES ARE BEING DETAINED ON ORDERS CUBAN EMBASSY MEXICO CITY WHICH IS PROBABLY DIRECTING THE OPERATION. TO DATE NO CONTACTS OF THIS OFFICE AMONG EXILES HAVE BEEN ARRESTED EXCEPT [REDACTED] ARTICLES APPEARED IN MEXICO CITY PRESS AFTERNOON JUNE 6 ALLEGING THAT OVER 100 CUBAN EXILES BEING HELD. [REDACTED] BELIEVES THIS FIGURE EXAGGERATED AND STATES THAT NO DATA REGARDING PICKUPS HAS BEEN GIVEN TO OTHER MEXICAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES BY JUDICIAL POLICE. WILL ADVISE DEVELOPMENTS.

b2
b7D
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/26/04 BY [REDACTED]

JOHN F. DESMOND

RECEIVED: 6-7-60

2:57 PM JUN 10 3 30 PM '60

RWH

109-12-210-1811

ORIG: MR. PARSONS, FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC: MR. BELMONT

CC: [REDACTED]

REC-17

JUN 14 1960

109-12-210

b7C

EX-108

62 JUN 17 1960

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)

National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CTA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☐
- Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)

National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CTA Act of 1949

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Gandy

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

URGENT 6-11-60

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/25/01 BY 60290 AUC/CE/AG/dj

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA

NO. 212

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA. CASTRO IN THREE-HOUR SPEECH LAST NIGHT PRAISED RED CHINA'S CULTURE, THE USSR, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND MEXICO. ANNOUNCED CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD GRANTED 20 MILLION DOLLARS CREDIT TO CUBA AND THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA PRODUCED SOME OF FINEST ARTICLES IN WORLD. MEXICO RECEIVED MUCH PRAISE FOR TREATMENT IT IS AFFORDING CUBAN PRESIDENT, DORTICOS, ON VISIT THERE. CASTRO VICIOUSLY AND CYNICALLY ANTI-UNITED STATES IN REMARKS. CLAIMS UNITED STATES WAS IN BACK OF ATTEMPTED INVASION OF NICARAGUA FROM CUBAN SOIL. STATED GROUP [REDACTED] HAD BEEN PENETRATED BY CUBAN AGENTS. HE SENT TO UNITED STATES SIX MONTHS AGO PROCLAIMED [REDACTED] AMERICAN, MEMBER OF GROUP, WHEN ARRESTED IN CUBA HAD UNITED STATES NAVY MAPS IN HIS POSSESSION. SHOWED PHOTOS OF [REDACTED] STANDING OUTSIDE UNITED STATES STATE DEPARTMENT AND IF WHAT WAS REPORTEDLY STATE DEPARTMENT HALLS. ALSO PHOTO OF [REDACTED] HAVING LUNCH WITH PERSON HE CLAIMED WAS [REDACTED] ALSO PHOTO OF TELEGRAM FROM HERTER AGREEING TO APPOINTMENT WITH [REDACTED] BELITTLED UNITED STATES NOTE OF LAST WEEK WHICH LISTED NINE POINTS IN WHICH CUBA HAD ATTACKED UNITED STATES. AGAIN STATED CUBA HAD RIGHT TO THINK UNITED STATES RESPONSIBLE FOR BLOWING UP ARMS SHIP, LA COUBRE, AS UNITED STATES DID NOT WANT CUBA TO GET ARMS. STATED CUBA PAYING ITS DEBTS AND HAD PLENTY OF MONEY IN TREASURY. UNITED STATES LOOKING FOR PRETEXT TO INVADE CUBA. TOOK UP CHESSMAN CASE BELITTLING UNITED STATES JUSTICE AND CLAIMED CHESSMAN

ORIG: MR. PARSONS, FOR DIRECTOR
CC : MR. BELMONT
CC : [REDACTED]

X 104

109-12-210-1816

109-12-210

12 JUN 16 1960

REC-84

51 JUN 20 1960

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

PAGE TWO FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 212

EXECUTED ON SAME DAY CUBAN WAR CRIMINALS CITED TO APPEAR BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE. CLAIMED UNITED STATES SUBMARINES IN CUBAN WATERS IS ACT OF PROVOCATION. SHOWED PICTURE OF REPORTEDLY UNITED STATES PLANE FLYING OVER SOVIET SHIP 10 MILES OFF CUBAN COAST AND CLAIMED THIS IS PURE ACT OF ESPIONAGE. STATED PHOTO TAKEN FROM ROWBOAT PUT OUT BY SOVIET SHIP. CLAIMED CUBA COULD PROTECT OWN COAST. SPEAKING OF SUPPLY OF OIL AVAILABLE TO CUBA, CASTRO APPEARED NOTICEABLY AGITATED. STATED THAT THE FUEL PROBLEM OF VITAL IMPORTANCE AND THAT THE PETROLEUM TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES CONTROLLED BY SHELL, STANDARD AND TEXAS OIL COMPANIES BY REFUSING TO REFINER RUSSIAN CRUDE OIL HAVE COMMITTED ATTACK AGAINST CUBA. STATED WHEN THESE COMPANIES SUPPLY OIL TO THEIR CUBAN SUBSIDIARIES THEY CHARGE \$2.80 PER BARREL WHILE PURCHASE OF RUSSIAN CRUDE OF BETTER QUALITY IS MADE AT \$1.98. WARNED WORKERS TO BEWARE LEST THESE COMPANIES SABOTAGE REFINERIES. STATED OIL COMPANIES HAD BETTER RECONSIDER THEIR DECISION OR FACE CONSEQUENCES. DURING ONE PHASE OF TALK, CASTRO POINTED OUT THAT BAD GOVERNMENTS WITH FRAUD ALWAYS SEEK FRIENDSHIP AMONG LOWEST ELEMENTS INCLUDING FBI.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED:

6-11-60

1:24 PM

MN



F B I

Date: 6/13/60

Transmit the following in **AIRTEL**
(Type in plain text or code)Via **REGISTERED MAIL**
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-12-210)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (97-217)

RE: **FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS -**
CUBA
IS - CUBA

AGENCY

REQ. NO.

DATE FORW.

HOW FORW.

BY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/25/04 BY 60290 JRS/AG/lyj

Re New York airtel to Newark, 6/8/60.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum containing the results of an interview with [REDACTED]

At the request of [REDACTED] a T symbol was used to protect her identity. A copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished the New York Office for their information. The interview of [REDACTED] was based on information contained in reairtel, which showed that [REDACTED], a former SAC contact of the New York Office, had advised SAC HARVEY G. FOSTER that a [REDACTED] (FNU) [REDACTED] was in possession of information to the effect that Russian and Chinese technicians were building an airstrip in the middle of a swamp in Cuba and that top Cuban officials had been seen to board a Russian airplane at this airstrip. b7C b7D

[REDACTED] had learned of this information through his wife's activities in the WOMEN'S COLLEGE CLUB OF SUMMIT, N.J. [REDACTED] requested that [REDACTED] not be made aware of how the FBI learned of this matter. b7C b7D

New York requested that [REDACTED] be interviewed; that she not be questioned directly concerning the airstrip, and that she be approached in a manner which would protect the source of our information.

REC-66

RUC

- 3 - Bureau RM ENCLS.-9
- 1 - New York (100-112) RM ENCLS.-1
- 1 - Newark

18 JUN 14 1960

WVM:mfl
(5)

Approved: [Signature]

Sent [Signature]

M

62 JUN 17 1960
Special Agent in Charge

b7C

b7C
b7D

On 6/10/60, SAs [redacted] and [redacted] interviewed [redacted]. [redacted] was approached under the pretext of seeking information concerning [redacted] who was believed to be making speeches before various women's clubs on behalf of a foreign government. The interviewing agents sought to determine whether [redacted] had been approached by [redacted] in her capacity as [redacted] of the WOMEN'S COLLEGE CLUB OF SUMMIT, N.J. to make a speech before that organization. [redacted] advised that his wife was not at home and suggested that [redacted] who was [redacted] of this organization, would be in a position to furnish such information.

[redacted] was interviewed on 6/10/60. She was approached under the same pretext as [redacted]. She was advised that the agents had been referred to her by [redacted]. During the interview, [redacted] volunteered that [redacted] and interest was shown in her knowledge of Cuban affairs. She then volunteered the information contained in enclosed letterhead memorandum.

[redacted] advised that her friend, who is mentioned in the memorandum, was greatly concerned over his safety in Cuba and that she promised not to reveal his identity. Since her friend was no longer in the U.S. and not available for interview, [redacted] was not pressed to reveal his identity. However, she was advised of the confidential nature of FBI files and she agreed that if her friend again visits the U.S., she will attempt to arrange for him to furnish any information of intelligence value concerning Cuban activities directly to the FBI.

NOV 10 1960



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey

June 13, 1960

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

[REDACTED] furnished information on June 10, 1960, which she had received from a close friend whose identity she felt obligated not to reveal. Her friend, a member of a prominent Cuban family, is a resident of Cuba, who recently visited the United States. During this visit, [REDACTED] learned that the Cuban Government is presently building an airstrip in the Zapata swamp area of Cuba. [REDACTED] source described this area as extremely isolated, totally without roads and accessible only by boat. The fact that this swamp area, rather than a more accessible location was selected for the airstrip and the deep concern her friend had over the military implications such a project might have for the United States, made her believe that this was a clandestine operation on the part of the Cuban Government.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] source also told her that Chinese Communist technicians are known to be working in the Zapata swamp area for the purpose of developing this area for the growing of rice. [REDACTED] source also told her that there were many Russian technical advisers in Cuba, however, he gave no indication that either the Russian or Chinese were actually helping to build this airstrip. [REDACTED] did not know how her source had learned of the existence of this airstrip, however, it was her impression that a member of her friend's family had actually seen the building of the airstrip.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] source also told her that it was now generally believed in Cuba that Che Guevara was a Communist, that he was known to have had meetings with Russian officials in Russia and that a member of [REDACTED] friend's family had actually seen Chevara transfer from a Cuban airplane to a Russian jet transport at the Orly Airport, Paris, France.

b2
b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/25/04 BY 60390ANC/DE/AG/CH

109-12-510-1817
ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 6/1/60

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

SUBJECT: ~~SECRET~~ FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS-CUBA

ReNYairtel, 5/25/60.

NY On 5/31/60, [redacted] and [redacted] telephonically contacted SA [redacted] and advised that the proposed meeting with [redacted] and other individuals scheduled in Miami on the weekend of 5/29/60, did not take place. He stated that the meeting was cancelled due to the fact that he had not received the funds necessary to furnish to [redacted] and other individuals in order to get certain papers out of Cuba, most of which pertained to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

He stated that he expected these funds to come from a wealthy individual and that the funds would be given on the recommendation of a highly placed individual in the federal government. [redacted] stated, however, that this is not the only potential source of funds, and he is attempting to obtain private funds for his endeavor.

[redacted] indicated that he would keep the NYO advised of his activities in this regard.

3-Bureau (109-12-210) (RM) (u)
1-Miami (INFO) (RM)
1-New York (97-1792) (FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE)
1-New York [redacted]
1-New York [redacted]
1-New York (109-112)

JFC:bk
(9)

REC-63 12 JUN 2 1960

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

50 JUN 21 1960

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW _____

M Per _____

CH 209376

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 97-4196

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

12 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-1819, 1820

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XXXXXX

F B I

Date: 5/25/60

REC-38

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)
 SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
 IS-CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/2/98 BY SP6/SLO/BA

Re NY airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 5/18/60. b7C

On 5/24/60, [REDACTED] telephonically contacted SA [REDACTED] and advised that he had learned from conversations with [REDACTED] that when [REDACTED] was interviewed by agents of the FBI on 5/23/60 he was questioned concerning [REDACTED] and her activities. [REDACTED] stated that he desired to go on record as stating that [REDACTED] was being "paid" by him. He stated that the greatest portion of [REDACTED] funds and salary had been cut off by the Cuban government and, in particular, [REDACTED] who is jealous of [REDACTED]. He stated that [REDACTED] now works for the Cuban government as a volunteer allegedly receiving financial support from her father who, according to [REDACTED] is actually unable to support her.

[REDACTED] was questioned as to his position relative to his affiliation with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and was once again asked if he was an employee of or working in behalf of the Central Intelligence Agency. He denied that he was in any way affiliated with CIA. He was then asked the source of the funds which he was using to "pay" [REDACTED]. He stated these funds were unofficial funds received from wealthy individuals as contributions based on the recommendations of highly placed individuals in the federal government. He stated that he was involved in this matter as he had stated before, simply because of patriotic reasons and because he

3-Bureau (109-12-210) RM
 1-Miami (Info) RM
 1-NY 97-1792 (FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE)
 1-NY [REDACTED]
 1-NY [REDACTED]
 1-NY 109-112

JFC:EG
 (9)

12 MAY 26 1960

Approved: [Signature]

Sent _____ M

Per _____

64 JUN 20 1960 Special Agent in Charge

NAT. INT. SEC.

and other people felt that certain changes should be brought about in the Cuban situation. He was asked if he had any official organization or name of such an organization, and he stated that there was no official group, simply that these individuals were working together toward the same end.

[redacted] stated that he expects to confer in Miami, Florida this weekend with [redacted] and [redacted] whom he described as formerly being with the State Department, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense, and [redacted] formerly of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics would also attend this conference. [redacted] stated that it is possible that a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee might also attend this conference on an unofficial basis. b7C

He stated that he expects that [redacted] will leave the Cuban government in the near future and he feels that she would be willing to testify concerning any matters about which she may have knowledge. He specifically indicated that he expected to obtain a great deal of information concerning the activities and correspondence between individuals in the Cuban government and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. b7C

In view of the above, the NYO feels that the Bureau should make necessary inquiry of the Central Intelligence Agency to definitely determine if [redacted] is or is not employed by that organization. In addition, if possible, it is requested that the Bureau attempt to determine through the office of the Vice President if they can furnish any clarification of [redacted] position and interests in the Cuban field, it being noted that [redacted] claims to have a personal friendship with the Executive Assistant to the Vice President. Don't
p
b7C

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)

National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CIA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

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109-HQ-12-210-1822

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DECODED COPY

☐ Airgram~~SECRET~~
☒ Cablegram

Tolson	
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W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Ingram	
Gandy	

URGENT

6-10-60

Political matters
Cuba

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY

NO. 866

VISIT CUBAN PRESIDENT OSWALDO DORTICOS TORRADO, TO MEXICO.

JUNE 1960. - REMYCAB JUNE 8 LAST. AMERICAN CONSUL, MERIDA, YUCATAN REPORTED JUNE 8 LAST THAT DORTICOS AND PARTY OF APPROXIMATELY 60 PERSONS ARRIVED MERIDA BY CUBANA DE AVIACION PLANE 1:45 PM THAT DATE. APPROXIMATELY 100 PERSONS AT MERIDA AIRPORT TO MEET PLANE, MOST OF THEM MEXICAN OFFICIALS. RECEPTION OF DORTICOS DESCRIBED AS UNENTHUSIASTIC. DORTICOS PARTY LEFT AIRPORT IN TWO BUSES AND PROCEEDED TO HOTEL AT SITE OF CHICHENITZA RUINS, WHERE THEY SPENT NIGHT. THEY RETURNED TO MERIDA AIRPORT 11:00 AM JUNE 9 INSTANT WHEN THEY DEPARTED FOR MEXICO, DF. PARTY ARRIVED MEXICO CITY AIRPORT 2:00 PM WHERE THEY WERE MET BY MEXICAN PRESIDENT ADOLFO LOPEZ MATEOS AND MEMBERS MEXICAN CABINET. A CROWD OF APPROXIMATELY 15,000 WAS AT THE AIRPORT. [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] REPORTED THAT MAJORITY OF CROWD APPEARED TO BE STUDENTS FROM POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY AND TEACHERS NORMAL SCHOOL. MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY, POPULAR PARTY, COMMUNIST YOUTH OF MEXICO, SECTION 9 OF TEACHERS UNION, RAILROAD WORKERS AND PETROLEUM WORKERS WERE ALL WELL REPRESENTED. GROUPS CARRIED NUMBER OF ANTI U.S. POSTERS AND PASSED OUT ANTI U. S. PROPAGANDA. NUMEROUS CHEERS GIVEN FOR CASTRO, DORTICOS AND LAZARO CARDENAS AND AGAINST U.S. INFORMANTS ADVISE THAT ENTIRE AFFAIR LASTED APPROXIMATELY ONE HOUR.

ORIG: MR. PARSONS FOR DIRECTOR

CC: MR. BELMONT

CC: [REDACTED]

REC-7

EX 109

23 JUN 16 1960

51 JUN 20 1960

~~SECRET~~

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

3/22/04
CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1 3/22/2029
Pg. 2 of 2 per OGA letter dated 3/27/04

DECODED COPY

☐ Airgram~~SECRET~~ XX☐ Cablegram

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 W.C. Sullivan _____
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 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

PAGE TWO

FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY

NO. 866

WHEN OFFICIAL PARTY DEPARTED FROM AIRPORT SEVERAL HUNDRED STUDENTS TOOK POSTERS AND PROPAGANDA AND PROCEEDED TO HOTEL DEL PRADO WHERE DORTICOS AND PARTY ARE STAYING, AND CONTINUED TO DEMONSTRATE FOR CUBA AND AGAINST U.S. [REDACTED] b1
 [REDACTED] STATE DEPARTMENT (S) FOREGOING FOR INFORMATION BUREAU. WILL ADVISE FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

JOHN F. DESMOND

RECEIVED:

6-10-60

4:07 PM

BLF

D

~~SECRET~~

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 6-14-60

FROM : Legal Attaché, Madrid (109-16)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

4/104
CLASSIFIED BY SP1/ADL/6267AAB
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1 4/1/2029

Attached are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information on the above subject, as well as nine copies of an evaluation memorandum.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

No local dissemination was made of the attached memorandum.

This is for the Bureau's information. The Madrid Office will continue to follow this matter through available sources and the Bureau will be advised.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 18)
- 1 - Madrid
- CDA:HD
- (3)

REC-63

JUN 16 1960

encls: State - CIA - G-2 - dml -
REQ. REC'D OSI - ABA/engly
DATE FORW. 6-28-60
HOW FORW. 16

NAT. SEC.

59 JUL 8 1960

1 Xmas 2-16-62 re

1-2-11
Memo to Belmont
6-24-60
RAM:af
Del to AG
6-28-60
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Del to Nixon
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RAM:af
Del to DeLoach
6-28-60
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Del to Waver
6-28-60
RAM:af
Del to Sullivan
6-28-60
RAM:af

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SPAIN

Cuba

b1

109-12-210-1824

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
June 14, 1960

CLASSIFIED BY 4/1/04
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1 4/1/29

Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

The following information was furnished by a
confidential source abroad on June 13, 1960:

*China **

b1

(S)

In connection with reported rumors that have
appeared in the press to the effect that Russia is construct-
ing bases in Cuba.

b1

100-12-210-1824

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
ENCLOSURE

(S) *China*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
June 14, 1960

Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

The confidential source abroad who furnished the information set forth in the memorandum of 6-14-60 under the above caption is one with whom sufficient contact has not been had to establish reliability; however, it is to be noted that this source is in a position to have obtained the information.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60274 AMR/ACE/ALJ
ON 3/24/09

109-12-210-1824
~~SECRET~~
ENCLOSURE

1 - Liaison

1 - [REDACTED]

67C

EX 101

REC-20 109-12-210 - 1825

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/24/04 BY 60290 AUC/AC/ely

Date: June 16, 1960

To: Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: REQUEST FOR RELEASE OF
INFORMATION TO NORAD

Reference is made to a letter dated June 1,
1960, from Headquarters, United States Air Force,
Department of the Air Force, which carried the identification
"AFCSI-6K LIB 82-Policy."

The Department of the Air Force is hereby
authorized to release the information contained in the
communications mentioned in referenced letter for
publication by the North American Air Defense Command
(NORAD), provided the NORAD publications carry the
classification of Confidential or higher.

RAM:met
(5)

NOTE: Referenced letter from Air Force referred to three
letterhead memoranda from Bureau involving activities in
Puerto Rico. Two of the memoranda concerned activities of the
Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and one of its leaders,

[REDACTED] The data contained therein was received
from public sources or from established informants who were
adequately protected in the memoranda. The third item was
received from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that Castro
was planning to establish a radio station beamed at gaining
sympathy from Puerto Rico for his government. The data therein
can be included as a NORAD publication without harm to our sources
and we know of no reason to discount the authenticity of the

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Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

51 JUN 20 1960
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

**Office of Special Investigations
Air Force**

NOTE CONTINUED

information. The two memoranda involving the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and one of its leaders have been cleared for release to NORAD through SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Subversive Control Section. Memoranda involved are 100-335202-145, 109-12-210-1532, and 62-7721-7259.

b7C

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



REPLY TO
ATTN OF:

AFCSI-6E LIB 82-Policy

SUBJECT:

Request for Release of Information to NORAD

JUN 1 1960

TO:

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Dear Sir

1. Reference is made to the following correspondence disseminated by your office:

OK T.C. Subject: [REDACTED] dated 13 April 1960

Subject: Activities of the Castro Government in Cuba, dated 20 April 1960

OK Subject: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, dated 12 April 1960

2. Request authorization to release the information contained in above correspondence to the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) for use in classified NORAD publications. NORAD is a joint U.S.-Canada command.

Sincerely

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] USAF
Directorate of Special Investigations (IG)

Exp -
Political Matters Cuba

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JUN 2 1960

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EX 101

REC-20 109-12-210-1825

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/21/84 BY 6029 AUC/ACE/AB/dj

9 JUN 1960

NAT. INF. SEC.

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FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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RAM:met
6/16/60

SECRET

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: June 15, 1960

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (66-101)

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Political Matters - Cuba
9/25/64
CLASSIFIED BY NS/AJH/bz/7AAB
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1 3/25/2029

Enclosed herewith are six copies of an intelligence summary prepared in accordance with Bureau desires. No local dissemination has been made of the summary, although the material is known to the Embassy in Havana.

The following are the sources utilized therein:

[REDACTED] (S) b1
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] U. S. Embassy,
Havana.
[REDACTED] (S) b1
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 12)
1 - Havana
JTH:lg/gi
(3)

10 destroyed
(all but original of
letterhead memo)
evaluation none
EX 109
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7 JUN 17 1960

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ENCLOSURE

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DEC. D
New memo prepared
supplimented by
legat. memo - copy
attached

109-12-210-1826

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☒ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-1824 page 2

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X No Duplication Fee X
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 15, 1960

RE: INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

Reference is made to memorandum concerning the captioned matter dated June 15, 1960.

The following sources, as set forth in reference memorandum, have furnished reliable information in the past:

Sources [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

Insufficient contact has been had with the following sources to determine reliability:

Sources [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

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b7D

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/25/01 BY 6020AUC/AG/eh

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109-17 210-1826



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 15, 1960

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP-10/DC/RE/ty*
ON *3/25/04*

INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

POLITICAL SITUATION

Cuba continues in its rapid strides to become definitely aligned with Russia and the Soviet bloc. Government leaders and government-controlled press continually praise the Russian system and the necessity for Cuba's having commercial relations with all the world. ANTONIO NUNEZ JIMENEZ, Head of the Instituto Nacional de la Reforma Agraria (INRA - National Institute of Agrarian Reform) presently heads a Cuban trade mission to Moscow. After a lapse of eight years Cuba has again established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. FAURE CHOMON, viciously anti-American and pro-Communist, has been named as Cuban Ambassador to Russia. To date, although it is estimated that there are seventy Russians presently in Cuba on special missions, the Soviet Government has not established its Embassy here.

A special mission from Bulgaria, headed by the Bulgarian Secretary of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Cuba on June 2, 1960, to discuss commercial matters. On June 10, 1960, the Cuban Government announced that Czechoslovakia had granted a loan to Cuba of \$20,000,000, and Prime Minister FIDEL CASTRO in a television program on that date lauded the manufacturing ability of the Czechoslovakians.

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ENCLOSURE 26

6/15/60

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The East German Government also has had a technical mission in Cuba.

Although the present Cuban Government has diplomatic relations with the Government of Nationalist China, these may be said to be in name only inasmuch as the Chinese Ambassador has been slighted by Cuban Government authorities on a number of occasions. Recently Major WILLIAM GALVEZ, Inspector General of the Cuban Army, visited Red China and was warmly received by Chinese officials. The definite possibility exists of Cuba's establishing diplomatic relations with Red China in the immediate future. If this occurs, it will be the only Latin American country to have established such relations. (1)

That all is not going well in Cuba is evidenced by the many rumors concerning possible Cabinet changes. The Minister of Foreign Relations, RAUL ROA, possibly may be removed from office because of the poor reception given in most countries to Cuban President OSWALDO BORTICOS on his recent tour of Latin America. Also, ROA has lost much respect because of the lack of success which he has had in encouraging countries to actively endorse the proposed Conference of Underdeveloped Nations which has been called by Cuba. No date has been set for this conference, and it is undetermined just how many countries have accepted Cuba's invitation to attend. (2) (3)

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ANTONIO NUÑEZ JIMENEZ may be relieved as Head of INRA because of the chaotic condition in which this organization is functioning. INRA is the organization which controls, at the present time, much of the agriculture and industry of Cuba. Because of maladministration INRA is not making the progress expected of it by FIDEL CASTRO. (4)

Discontent in the Cuban Navy may lead to the replacement of its head, JUAN M. CASTINEIRAS, by the present Minister of the Treasury, ROLANDO DIAZ AZTARAIN. DIAZ AZTARAIN is a protege of RAUL CASTRO and reported to be a Communist. His present position as Minister of the Treasury is only a nominal one, inasmuch as ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, President of the National Bank of Cuba, controls all the economic policies of Cuba. (5)

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6/15/60

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Economic conditions continue to deteriorate because of the lack of U. S. dollar reserves. FIDEL CASTRO, because of his large arms purchases and squandering of money on uneconomic projects, has almost bankrupted the Cuban Treasury. Although he claims bank reserves of \$175,000,000, he fails to tell the people that the Government does not permit the payment of its dollar debts owed to oil companies and U. S. business concerns which have shipped materials and goods to Cuba on letters of credit. There has been a sharp increase in the amount of money in circulation, which increase has been estimated at 40 per cent since January 1, 1959. This means merely that the Government has reverted to the use of a printing press to make money. The value of the Cuban peso on the black market, formerly on par with the U. S. dollar, has now shrunk to 35 cents. People with any money at all are continually attempting to convert their pesos into dollars. Some of the schemes used in the past have been the following: (2)

1. Purchase of airline tickets in Cuba with Cuban pesos and securing a refund for these tickets in dollars in the U. S. The Cuban Government has stopped this practice by making such tickets refundable only in Cuba.

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2. The purchase of used cars in Cuba and transportation of same to the United States where the cars would be resold. This has been curtailed as Cubans now taking cars out of Cuba must first place a bond for the value thereof.
3. The purchase of counterfeit \$100 bills, fraudulent U. S. bank checks, and, the latest, fraudulent U. S. Treasury checks. Needless to say, jewelry and diamonds which can be easily smuggled out of Cuba, also are sold at a premium on the Cuban market.

There is an absolute lack of any foreign investments in Cuba, and private businesses of all classes are rapidly being intervened or confiscated. Tourism is a non-existent commodity. All but one of the large, luxury hotels have been intervened.

The Cuban Government, which hopes that the U. S. Congress will continue to subsidize the U. S. sugar crop by paying two cents per pounds more for sugar than the world price, has embarked on a definite economic program against the United States. Although some U. S. agricultural commodities continue to be imported into Cuba, there has been an almost complete cessation of the importation of any U. S. machine products into this country. Some concerns which desire to make such importation are informed that these purchases may be made from Russia or Satellite countries. (6)

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The agricultural cooperatives, which were launched with much fanfare and established on land confiscated from Cuban and U. S. citizens, are proving to be a dismal failure. Because of the inexperience of those placed in charge of these projects and the lack of technical skill, the cooperatives have not been the boon to the lowly farm laborer which FIDEL CASTRO had promised. CASTRO, in publicly speaking of these cooperatives, has made bold-face lies concerning their success. Just recently he claimed that within a year Cuba would be producing rice, not only to feed its people but also for export. Japanese technical experts who are here with respect to the rice cultivation program, have publicly stated that, if the proper seed were secured, within six years Cuba might be self-sufficient with respect to rice. They have privately stated that if things continue operating as at present, in 20 years Cuba will not produce any more rice than it does now, even though large sums of money are squandered on the project. (7)

The Cuban Government has made much publicity of the barter deals which have been made with Russia, Czechoslovakia, and the United Arab Republics, among others. What it does not state is that the sugar, which it is using in such barter deals, formerly brought dollars and that these dollars could have been used to purchase goods much more effectively than through barter arrangements.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

Cuban relations with the United States continue to worsen rapidly. The constant barrage of anti-American statements on the part of Cuban leaders, especially FIDEL CASTRO, as well as the vicious, cynical attacks against the Government of the United States and personal attacks against its leaders by the Cuban propaganda organs, continue unabated. The Cuban people are continually harangued by radio programs and newspaper articles, claiming that the United States intends to invade Cuba, that the United States is involved in counterrevolutionary plots against Cuba, that the United States has engaged in economic aggression against Cuba, and, in fact, that the United States is the direct cause of all ills today facing the Cuban people.

There has yet to be a Cuban Government speaker who did not devote most of his speech to attacking the United States. The constant tours of Cuban Government leaders throughout Latin America are dedicated to a systematic attempt to build up the United States as the political and economic enemy of Latin America and Cuba as the ideal for other Latin American countries. President BORTICOS, just returned from a tour of Latin America, caused many Cubans who are not anti-United States, to comment on the tirades he loosed against the United States. Numerous sources

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have noted that it would be excusable for him to laud what the Cuban Government has accomplished, intends to accomplish, and is securing in the way of benefits for the Cuban people, even though it might all be false, but they were shocked that the nominal head of the Cuban Government should devote his speeches to the spreading of a hate campaign.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~PRESS FREEDOM

The intervention of "Diario de la Marina" and "Prensa Libre", two of Cuba's most prominent newspapers, spelled the death knell for any semblance of press freedom in Cuba. The directors of these newspapers, after having sought asylum, are now in the United States. The Cuban Government, in bold face statements, denied that it had caused the intervention of these periodicals and claimed that actually it was the "workers" who took over their operation. Along with the Government control of the press, radio and television also are under almost complete Government domination.

Not content with its control of domestic propaganda, Cuba, in the international field, has the newspaper service "Prensa Latina", which has offices in many cities throughout the world. This organization, which no doubt was established with Cuban financial help, is a medium through which, in the international field, the glories of the Cuban Revolution are extolled and all things United States are condemned. (S)

✓ The Cuban Government also is establishing a 100-watt
? kilocycle radio station, one of the most powerful in the Western Hemisphere, for broadcasts to Latin America. (S)

Also, there has been established a national print shop, and appointed to two prominent positions in this organization have

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been RENE DEPESTRE, a Haitian Communist, and GUILLERMO LORENTZEN, a Guatemalan Communist. No doubt this print shop will print Government propaganda for internal and external use.

The Government continues its attacks against the American press services, namely United Press International and Associated Press. Representatives in Cuba of these services, as well as other foreign reporters, on various occasions have found themselves to be subject to detention by Cuban authorities and expulsion from the country without any explanation being offered for such action. FIDEL CASTRO and other Government leaders on various occasions have made the allegation that many of these newsmen were nothing more than "FBI Agents." (9)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ARMED FORCES

No attempt is being made to adequately train the Cuban Armed Forces. Although these forces are heavily armed with excellent weapons, many of them have never received even rudimentary instruction in the use of the weapons. The armed forces are being used on many non-military projects, such as road building and construction programs. (10)

The Air Force is almost non-existent. All of the members of this group who served with the Batista forces either fled or were incarcerated. The Revolutionary group, trained as pilots, has been gradually defecting and within the past two weeks the remnants of the Rebel Air Force were almost completely wiped out by mass arrest when it came to the attention of the authorities that they planned to defect en masse. (11)

The Navy has always been one of the least trustworthy arms of the Revolutionary forces. Because of the high technical speciality necessary to operate the few war ships, many of the members of the Batista forces who were trained technicians had to be retained. Also, the Navy has always had a high "esprit de corps" and was not known for its revolutionary ardour. (5)

More and more the Government appears to be leaning on the strength of its civilian militia. This group, as well as the Cuban Army, has been strongly infiltrated by the Communists; however, the vast majority of the militia members, which militia

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totals approximately one hundred thousand, cannot be said to be staunch supporters of the pre-Revolutionary regime. While at first only the trusted were permitted to join militia ranks, now, evidently because the Government desires to make a public show of its strength, workers are being forced to undergo militia training. Very few, however, receive expert training in the use of firearms. (12) (2)

RAUL CASTRO, Commander of the Armed Forces, has seen to it that only his trusted followers are in positions where they can command troops. Even some of the old Revolutionaries, as UNIVERSO SANCHEZ, formerly Commander at Matanzas Province, have been removed because of suspicion that they might not be 100 per cent loyal. There have been reports that some small Army garrisons have defected en masse, especially in Las Villas Province, and have joined counterrevolutionary groups in the Sierra de Escambray. It is not believed, however, that the number of counterrevolutionaries in the Escambray totals more than 300. (12) (13)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~STRENGTH OF CUBAN GOVERNMENT

Although day by day FIDEL CASTRO is losing the support of some segments of the Cuban people, it is estimated that he still can count on the backing of 40 per cent, mostly from the lower classes who believe the propaganda lies put out by the Cuban Government, which claims that its only reason for existence is to help the poorer classes. ⁽¹²⁾ Among the middle and upper classes there is definite fear for their future and a definite feeling that the country is now completely Communist-dominated. It is a constant occurrence for any member of the American Embassy to be approached by even unknown individuals, who surmise that one might be connected with the Embassy, for help in securing a U. S. visa. Many people who never have had U. S. visas now desire one so that at a moment's notice they can depart from Cuba, if permitted. Because of the overwhelming demand for visas, a person applying at the U. S. Embassy at the present time for a tourist visa is advised that his request will be considered in December, 1960.

Although FIDEL CASTRO's popularity is declining, there is no doubt that a hard core of dedicated followers is being formed and that these individuals do not intend to see the Cuban Revolution taken over without a desperate struggle. The Communists, of course, are in the forefront, being 100 per cent pro-FIDEL CASTRO

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and pre-Revolution. Although numerous defections have occurred, both among members of CASTRO's foreign service and Army and Government employees, their places are being taken by trusted individuals whose complete allegiance to the aims of the Cuban Revolution are assured. There will be fewer desertions in the future as the hard core becomes solidified.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SITUATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Catholic Church in Cuba has taken no united action condemning the communist infiltration of the Cuban Government. The Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, Monsignor PEREZ SERANTES, one of the outstanding Catholic prelates in the country, issued a pastoral letter in which he strongly attacked communism and pointed out that there was no doubt that communism had made inroads in the Cuban Government. Official organs of the Cuban Government immediately were placed on the defensive and claimed that the Archbishop should have attacked North American imperialism instead of communism. They were, however, at a complete disadvantage inasmuch as PEREZ SERANTES could not be attacked too strongly as he always had been in favor of the Cuban Revolution and was directly instrumental in saving FIDEL CASTRO's life at the time he was arrested by Batista authorities when he attacked the Army barracks of Moncada in Santiago de Cuba.

In Havana Province the Auxiliary Bishop, Monsignor EDUARDO BOZA MASVIDAL, who is Director of the University of Villanueva, in an address delivered at the University on June 1, 1960, explained the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church with respect to private property, the role of the State, class struggle, et cetera. Although he did not attack the Cuban Government directly, his address was a definite attack against many of its policies.

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Both the pastoral letter of PEREZ SERANTES and the address of BOZA NASVIDAL were given wide dissemination in printed leaflets throughout Cuba.

The statements by PEREZ SERANTES and BOZA do not, however, mean that the Church, as a whole, has taken a united stand with respect to Cuban policies. The Archbishop Coadjutor of Havana, Monsignor EVELIO DIAZ, although reportedly very much concerned with communist influence, is fearful of taking a public role versus the Government at the present time. He is a timid individual who feels that the Church should not mix in politics and hopes that the situation in Cuba somehow will favorably resolve itself. (14)

Among the clergy there is also a definite difference of opinion. The Jesuits are strongly anti-Government and are actively participating in aiding counterrevolutionaries. They are the strong backers of "Accion Catolica" which has as its adherents among the Catholic youth. Some youths who have found themselves in difficulty with the present government are being hidden by the Jesuits. (15)

The Franciscans are divided among themselves. Many of the members of this religious order are of Basque origin and strongly Socialistic in their beliefs. Some of the members of this order openly praise the policies of the present Cuban Government. (14)

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The Augustinians, who are mostly Spanish but some American, are strongly anti-government. (14)

The native Cuban clergy, of about 125 in number, is divided. FIDEL CASTRO has attempted to secure the backing of some members of this latter group in an effort to establish a Cuban-Nationalist Catholic Church. He reportedly has approached three priests to head this organization but has had no success in this respect. (14)

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EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FIDEL CASTRO, in a recent television program, praised the culture of Red China and condemned the influence of the United States in the cultural life of Cuba.

The government is spending vast sums propagandizing the Cuban revolution throughout the world.

The government has announced that the text books to be used in both public and private schools will be rewritten and, of course, the story of the history of Cuba will take on an anti-United States flavor.

At the University of Havana, things are still very unsettled. Students who back the President of the Federacion Estudiantil Universitaria (Federation of University Students - FEU) which, of course, supports the government, come armed to the classrooms. The majority of the students there are anti-Communist and recently when CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ, prominent Communist functionary, attempted to give a lecture, the students walked out of his class. The University may be the place where the spark will ignite in a counterrevolutionary attempt. A clash may occur between the student faction and a killing may take place which will inflame the public. (16)

Recently, students were engaging in track practice and the starter fired a blank pistol. Students in the class immediately wanted to be dismissed so that they could go home to safety, fearing that actual gunfire had occurred. (16)

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The Catholic University of Villanueva in Havana will most likely have to close its doors next year. This university has been under attack by the government. Although it is considered to be the best educational institution in Cuba, many of its students are unable to pay their tuition and also some fear that their credits will not be recognized by the government when it once becomes time to practice their profession. (14)

Communist infiltration has advanced in almost all fields of science and culture. Recently in the medical field, doctors who were not pro-Communist in their sympathies were released from public posts. (17)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUPS

One by one the principle opposition leaders have sought asylum and left Cuba. JOSE IGNACIO RASCO, leader of the Christian Democratic Movement, after issuing an attack against Communism and government policies, sought asylum. He is presently in the United States. JUSTO CARRILLO, Head of the Montecristo group, who, during the first year of the Cuban Revolution held an important post in banking circles in Cuba, has defected and is presently in Miami. AURELIANO SANCHEZ ARANGO of the AAA, who was one of the principle attackers of BATISTA, also recently sought asylum and is now in Miami. In the United States also are the leaders of the various prominent newspapers which were intervened by the Cuban government.

There are numerous small anti-Revolutionary groups in Cuba but these seem to lack leadership and are constantly being infiltrated by government authorities. It appears that everyone is talking counterrevolution but there is no cohesive group or any outstanding leadership. Another group, which perhaps is the strongest one in Cuba, is the Movimiento de Recuperacion Revolucionario (Movement for the Recuperation of the Revolution - MRR). It is headed by ARMANDO BUEA who is presently in Miami. This group is composed of individuals who were formerly followers of FIDEL CASTRO but are now bitterly opposed to him because of communist infiltration in the government.

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Being a counterrevolutionary in Cuba at the present time is very much different than during previous regimes. The present government operates through the wide-spread use of "chivatos," stool pigeons of informants. Also, the present government does not have to have any legal proof to label a person a counterrevolutionary. He can be immediately arrested, held incommunicado, tried by a military court and have all of his property confiscated.

STRENGTH OF GOVERNMENT

The popularity of FIDEL CASTRO continually decreases. The government is completely controlled by a triumvirate with FIDEL CASTRO as the front man. RAUL CASTRO is in charge of intelligence operations and of the Armed Forces and "Che" GUEVARA directs the economic policies of the government.

FIDEL CASTRO, realizing the bad economic situation facing Cuba, continually exhorts the people against the United States. He claims that if they go hungry, the blame rests on the Imperialism of the North. He recently announced the establishment of youth brigades. These will be formed of youths from fourteen to eighteen who are not employed or are not students. They will receive training in the country and, of course, will be thoroughly

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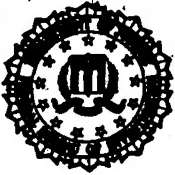
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indoctrinated in revolutionary ideologies. Although CASTRO's popularity is not more than forty per cent at the present time, he is making definite inroads into influencing the youth of the nation. Outside of Cuba, especially in Latin America, his policies have not received a warm welcome by the leaders of Latin-America. However, these policies do appeal to the "leftists" and to the youth of Latin-America.

LABOR

Labor Unions in Cuba are now such in name only. The fire-brand ex-Communist, DAVID SALVADOR MANSO, who was head of the Confederacion de Trabajadores de Cuba (Confederation of Cuban Workers - CTC) has disappeared from the labor scene. Reportedly, he felt that labor unions should not be subservient to the pro-Communist protege of RAUL CASTRO who is presently the Minister of Labor. Labor is now merely an arm of the government. (2) (9)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 5, 1960

DECLASSIFIED BY 60250 AUC/AC/ALH
ON 2/26/04

INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

POLITICAL SITUATION

Cuba continues in its rapid strides to become definitely aligned with Russia and the Soviet bloc. Government leaders and the Government-controlled press continually praise the Russian system and the necessity for Cuba's having commercial relations with all the world. Antonio Nunez Jimenez, head of the Instituto Nacional de la Reforma Agraria (INRA - National Institute of Agrarian Reform), presently heads a Cuban trade mission to Moscow. After a lapse of eight years, Cuba has again established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Faure Chomon, viciously anti-American and procommunist, has been named as Cuban Ambassador to Russia. It is estimated that there are seventy Russians presently in Cuba on special missions.

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That all is not going well in Cuba is evidenced by the many rumors concerning possible cabinet changes. The Minister of Foreign Relations, Raul Roa, possibly may be removed from office because of the poor reception given in most countries to Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos on his recent tour of Latin America.

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INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

Also, Roa has lost much respect because of the lack of success which he has had in encouraging countries to actively endorse the proposed Conference of Underdeveloped Nations which has been called by Cuba. No date has been set for this conference, and it is undetermined just how many countries have accepted Cuba's invitation to attend.

Antonio Munoz Jimenez may be relieved as head of INRA because of the chaotic condition in which this organization is functioning. INRA is the organization which controls much of the agriculture and industry of Cuba. Because of maladministration, INRA is not making the progress expected of it by Fidel Castro.

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INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

this practice by making such tickets refundable only in Cuba.

2. The purchase of used cars in Cuba and transportation of same to the United States where the cars would be resold. This has been curtailed as Cubans now taking cars out of Cuba must first place a bond for the value thereof.
3. The purchase of counterfeit \$100 bills, fraudulent United States bank checks, and fraudulent United States Treasury checks. Needless to say, jewelry and diamonds which can be easily smuggled out of Cuba also are sold at a premium on the Cuban market.

There is an absolute lack of foreign investments in Cuba and private businesses of all types are rapidly being intervened or confiscated. Tourism is a nonexistent commodity. All but one of the large luxury hotels have been intervened.

The Cuban Government, which hopes that the United States Congress will continue to subsidize the Cuban sugar crop by paying two cents per pound more for sugar than the world price, has embarked on a definite economic program against the United States. Although some United States agricultural commodities continue to be imported into Cuba, there has been an almost complete cessation of the importation of any United States machine products. Some concerns which desire to make such importation are informed that these purchases may be made from Russia or satellite countries.

The agricultural cooperatives, which were launched with much fanfare and established on land confiscated from Cuban and United States citizens, are proving to be a dismal failure. Because of the inexperience of those placed in charge of these projects and the lack of technical skill, the cooperatives have not been the boon to the lowly farm laborer which Fidel Castro had promised. Castro in publicly speaking of these cooperatives has told bold-faced lies concerning their success. Just recently he claimed that within a year Cuba would be producing rice, not only to feed its people, but also for export. Japanese technical experts who are here with respect to the rice cultivation program have publicly stated that, if the proper seed were secured, within six years Cuba might be self-sufficient with respect to rice. They have privately stated that, if things continue operating as at present, in twenty years Cuba will not produce any more rice than it does now, even though large sums of money are squandered on the project.

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INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

The Cuban Government has highly publicized the barter deals which have been made with Russia, Czechoslovakia and the United Arab Republic, among others. What it does not state is that the sugar which it is using in such barter deals formerly brought dollars and that these dollars could have been used to purchase goods much more effectively than through barter arrangements.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

Cuban relations with the United States continue to worsen rapidly. The constant barrage of anti-American statements on the part of Cuban leaders, especially Fidel Castro, and the vicious, cynical attacks against the Government of the United States and personal attacks against its leaders by the Cuban propaganda organs, continue unabated. The Cuban people are continually harangued by radio programs and newspaper articles claiming that the United States intends to invade Cuba; that the United States is involved in counterrevolutionary plots against Cuba; that the United States has engaged in economic aggression against Cuba; and, in fact, that the United States is the direct cause of all ills today facing the Cuban people.

There has yet to be a Cuban Government speaker who does not devote most of his speech to attacking the United States. The constant tours of Cuban Government leaders throughout Latin America are dedicated to a systematic attempt to build up the United States as the political and economic enemy of Latin America and Cuba as the ideal for other Latin-American countries. President Dorticos, just returned from a tour of Latin America, caused many Cubans who are not anti-United States to comment on the tirades he loosed against the United States. Numerous sources have noted that it would be excusable for him to laud what the Cuban Government has accomplished, intends to accomplish, and is securing in the way of benefits for the Cuban people, even if untrue; but they were shocked that the nominal head of the Cuban Government should devote his speeches to the spreading of a hate campaign.

PRESS FREEDOM

The intervention of "Diario de la Marina" and "Prensa Libre," two of Cuba's most prominent newspapers, spelled the death knell for any semblance of press freedom in Cuba. The directors

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INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

of these newspapers, after having sought asylum, are now in the United States. The Cuban Government, in bold-faced statements, denied that it had caused the intervention of these periodicals and claimed that actually it was the "workers" who took over their operation. Along with the Government control of the press, radio and television also are under almost complete Government domination.

Not content with its control of domestic propaganda, Cuba in the international field has the newspaper service "Prensa Latina" which has offices in many cities throughout the world. This organization, which reportedly was established with Cuban financial help, is a medium through which the glories of the Cuban revolution are extolled and all things United States are condemned.

The Cuban Government is establishing a 100-kilowatt radio station, one of the most powerful in the Western Hemisphere, for broadcasts to Latin America.

Also, a national print shop has been established. Appointed to two prominent positions in this organization were Rene Depestre, a Haitian communist, and Guillermo Lorentzen, a Guatemalan communist. No doubt this print shop will print Government propaganda for internal and external use.

The Government continues its attacks against the American press services, namely United Press International and Associated Press. Representatives in Cuba of these services as well as other foreign reporters on various occasions have found themselves subject to detention by Cuban authorities and expulsion from the country without any explanation being offered for such action. Fidel Castro and other Government leaders on various occasions have made the allegation that many of these newsmen were nothing more than "FBI Agents."

ARMED FORCES

No attempt is being made to adequately train the Cuban Armed Forces. Although members are heavily armed with excellent weapons, many of them have never received even rudimentary instruction in the use of the weapons. Members are being used on many nonmilitary projects such as road-building and construction programs.

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INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

The Air Force is almost nonexistent. Personnel who served with the Batista forces either fled or were incarcerated. Pilots trained under Castro have been gradually defecting and recently the remnants of the Air Force were almost completely wiped out by mass arrests when it came to the attention of the authorities that they planned to defect en masse.

The Navy has always been one of the least trustworthy arms of the revolutionary forces. Because of the high technical skill necessary to operate the few warships, many of the members of the Batista forces who were trained technicians had to be retained. Also, the Navy has always had a high "esprit de corps" and was not known for its revolutionary ardor.

More and more, the Government appears to be leaning on the strength of its civilian militia. This group, as well as the Cuban Army, has been strongly infiltrated by the communists; however, the vast majority of the militia members, totaling approximately one hundred thousand, cannot be said to be staunch supporters of the present regime. While at first only the trusted were permitted to join militia ranks, now, evidently because the Government desires to make a public show of its strength, workers are being forced to undergo militia training. Very few, however, receive expert training in the use of firearms.

Raul Castro, Commander of the Armed Forces, has seen to it that only his trusted followers are in positions where they can command troops. Even some of the old revolutionaries, such as Universo Sanchez, formerly Commander of Matanzas Province, have been removed because of suspicion that they might not be 100 percent loyal. There have been reports that some small army garrisons have defected en masse, especially in Las Villas Province, and have joined counterrevolutionary groups in the Sierra de Escambray. It is not believed, however, that the number of counterrevolutionaries in the Escambray totals more than 300.

STRENGTH OF CUBAN GOVERNMENT

Although day by day Fidel Castro is losing the support of some segments of the Cuban people, it is estimated that he still can count on the backing of 40 percent, mostly from the lower classes who believe the propaganda lies put out by the Cuban Government, which claims that its only reason for existence is to help the poorer classes. Among the middle and upper classes

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INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

there is definite fear for their future and a definite feeling that the country is now completely communist dominated. It is a constant occurrence for any member of the American Embassy to be approached by even unknown individuals, who surmise that one might be connected with the Embassy, for help in securing a United States visa. Many people who never have had United States visas now desire one so that at a moment's notice they can depart from Cuba if permitted. Because of the overwhelming demand for visas, a person applying at the United States Embassy at the present time for a tourist visa is advised that his request will be considered in December, 1960.

Although Fidel Castro's popularity is declining, there is no doubt that a hard core of dedicated followers is being formed and that they do not intend to see the Cuban revolution taken over without a desperate struggle. The communists, of course, are in the forefront, being 100 percent pro-Fidel Castro and pro-revolution. Although numerous defections have occurred among members of Castro's foreign service, army, and government employees, their places are being taken by trusted individuals whose complete allegiance to the aims of the Cuban revolution is assured. There will be fewer desertions in the future as the hard core becomes solidified.

SITUATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Catholic Church in Cuba has taken no united action condemning the communist infiltration of the Cuban Government. The Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, Monsignor Perez Serantes, one of the outstanding Catholic prelates in the country, issued a pastoral letter in which he strongly attacked communism and pointed out that there was no doubt that communism had made inroads in the Cuban Government. Official organs of the Cuban Government immediately were placed on the defensive and claimed that the Archbishop should have attacked North American imperialism instead of communism. They were, however, at a complete disadvantage inasmuch as Perez Serantes could not be attacked too strongly as he always had been in favor of the Cuban revolution and was directly instrumental in saving Fidel Castro's life at the time Castro was arrested by Batista authorities when he attacked the army barracks of Moncada in Santiago de Cuba.

In Havana Province the Auxiliary Bishop, Monsignor Eduardo Boza Masvidal, who is Director of the University of Villanueva, in an address delivered at the University on June 1, 1960, explained the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church with

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INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

respect to private property, the role of the state, class struggle, et cetera. Although he did not attack the Cuban Government directly, his address was a definite attack against many of its policies.

Both the pastoral letter of Perez Serantes and the address of Boza Masvidal were given wide dissemination in printed leaflets throughout Cuba.

The statements by Perez Serantes and Boza Masvidal do not, however, mean that the Church as a whole has taken a united stand with respect to Cuban policies. The Archbishop Coadjutor of Havana, Monsignor Evelio Diaz, although reportedly very much concerned with communist influence, is fearful of taking a public role against the Government at the present time. He is a timid individual who feels that the Church should not mix in politics and hopes that the situation in Cuba somehow will favorably resolve itself.

Among the clergy there is also a definite difference of opinion. The Jesuits are strongly anti-Government and are actively participating in aiding counterrevolutionaries. They are the strong backers of "Accion Catolica" which has adherents among the Catholic youth. Some youths who have found themselves in difficulty with the present Government are being hidden by the Jesuits.

The Franciscans are divided among themselves. Many of the members of this religious order are of Basque origin and are strongly socialistic in their beliefs. Some openly praise the policies of the present Cuban Government.

The Augustinians, who are mostly Spanish but include some Americans, are strongly anti-Government.

The native Cuban clergy, about 125 in number, is divided. Fidel Castro has attempted to secure the backing of some members of this group in an effort to establish a Cuban nationalist Catholic Church. He reportedly has approached three priests to head this organization but has had no success in this respect.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Fidel Castro, in a recent television program, praised the culture of Red China and condemned the influence of the United States on the cultural life of Cuba.

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INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

The Government is spending vast sums propagandizing the Cuban revolution throughout the world.

The Government has announced that the textbooks to be used in both public and private schools will be rewritten and, of course, the story of the history of Cuba will take on an anti-United States flavor.

At the University of Havana, things are still very unsettled. Students who back the President of the Federacion Estudiantil Universitaria (Federation of University Students - FEU), which supports the Government, come armed to the classrooms. The majority of the students there are anti-communist and recently when Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, prominent communist functionary, attempted to give a lecture the students walked out of his class. The University may be the place where the spark will ignite in a counterrevolutionary attempt. A clash may occur between the student factions and a killing may take place which will inflame the public.

Recently, students were engaging in track practice and the starter fired a blank pistol. Students in the classrooms immediately wanted to be dismissed so they could go home to safety, fearing that actual gunfire had occurred.

The Catholic University of Villanueva in Havana will most likely have to close its doors next year as it has been under attack by the Government. Although it is considered to be the best educational institution in Cuba, many of its students are unable to pay their tuition and also some fear that their credits will not be recognized by the Government when they are ready to practice their profession.

Communist infiltration has advanced in almost all fields of science and culture. Recently, in the medical field, doctors who were not procommunist in their sympathies were released from public posts.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUPS

One by one the principal opposition leaders have sought asylum and left Cuba. Jose Ignacio Rasco, leader of the Christian Democratic Movement, after issuing an attack against communism and Government policies, sought asylum. He is presently in the United States. Justo Carrillo, head of the Montecristo group, who, during the first year of the Cuban revolution held an important post in banking circles in Cuba, has defected and is presently in Miami. Aureliano Sanchez Arango of the Triple A, who was one of the principal attackers of Batista, also recently sought asylum and is now in Miami. In the United States also are the leaders of the various prominent newspapers which were intervened by the Cuban Government.

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INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

There are numerous small anti-Castro groups in Cuba but these seem to lack leadership and are constantly being infiltrated by Government authorities. It appears that everyone is talking counterrevolution but there is no cohesive group or any outstanding leadership. Perhaps the strongest such group in Cuba is the Movimiento de Recuperacion Revolucionario (Movement for the Recuperation of the Revolution - MRR). It is headed by Artime Buesa who is presently in Miami. This group is composed of individuals who were formerly followers of Fidel Castro but are now bitterly opposed to him because of communist infiltration in the Government.

Being a counterrevolutionary in Cuba at the present time is very much different than during previous regimes. The present Government operates through the widespread use of "chivatos," stool pigeons of informants. Also, the present Government does not have to have any legal proof to label a person a counterrevolutionary. He can be immediately arrested, held incommunicado, tried by a military court, and have all of his property confiscated.

STRENGTH OF GOVERNMENT

The popularity of Fidel Castro continually decreases. The Government is completely controlled by a triumvirate with Fidel Castro as the front man. Raul Castro is in charge of intelligence operations and of the Armed Forces and "Che" Guevara directs the economic policies of the Government.

Fidel Castro, realizing the bad economic situation facing Cuba, continually exhorts the people against the United States. He claims that if they go hungry the blame rests on the imperialism of the North. He recently announced the establishment of youth brigades. These will be formed of youths from fourteen to eighteen who are not employed or are not students. They will receive training in the country and, of course, will be thoroughly indoctrinated in revolutionary ideologies. Although Castro is popular with not more than 40 percent at the present time, he is making definite inroads in his influence on the youth of the nation. Outside of Cuba, especially in Latin America, his policies have not received a warm welcome by the leaders. However, these policies do appeal to the "leftists" and to the youth of Latin America.

LABOR

Labor unions in Cuba are now such in name only. The firebrand ex-communist, David Salvador Manso, who was head of the Confederacion de Trabajadores de Cuba (Confederation of Cuban Workers - CTC) has disappeared from the labor scene.

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INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

Reportedly, he felt that labor unions should not be subservient to the procommunist protege of Raul Castro who is presently the Minister of Labor. Labor is now merely an arm of the Government.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNCLASSIFIED

SENT

Memorandum

n

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: June 6, 1960

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (109-54)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed are seven copies of letterhead memorandum regarding captioned matter, as well as seven copies of memorandum setting forth evaluation of sources utilized therein.

Careful consideration has been given to sources concealed, and T symbols were used only where necessary to protect identity of source.

is

Protected by request.

is

One copy of letterhead memorandum has been made available to Embassy on a circulation basis for the Minister Counselor and CIA.

Letterhead memorandum is classified "Confidential" because it reflects results of investigation conducted by Legat, Havana.

- P -

2 - Bureau (Enc. 14)

1 - Havana

ELS:lg

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DATE 3/24/04 BY 60292 RUC/AS/ely

REC-20

109-12-210-1827

JUN 17 1960

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AGENCY

REQ. REC'D

DATE FORW.

HOW FORW.

BY

State, CIA, G2, ONI, OSI

6/21/60

R/S

RHM/ST

NAT. SEC.

14-ENCLOSURE

59 JUN 29 1960

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105-88813

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-75-162

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-100000)

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RE: FOREIGN POLITICIAN

██████████ advised on May 26, 1960, that ██████████ magazine, made to resemble "Readers Digest", is sold in Cuba by Litoral Juventud at Calle Santa Marta No. 1 of Escondido, Havana.

█████ noted that this magazine is titled "Readers Digest." One issue on the front cover featured, sad-looking Puerto Rican holding a rifle. The legend underneath stated, "The happy, prosperous Puerto Rico remain loyal to the United States Marine." When the back of the magazine is turned the front, however, a U. S. Marine is shown on the back of the "happy, prosperous Puerto Rican."

██████████ stated that this propaganda is prepared by ██████████ described this individual as ██████████ in Cuba and very clever in the writing and preparation of radio and television programs, especially for CMQ (National TV station). He is in direct contact with CARLOS RAFAEL DRIGUEZ, Director of "Hoy", official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba.

██████████ advised on May 31, 1960, that the "brains" behind the publication "Salaciones del Readers Indigest" is ██████████ described by this source as a Communist who works closely with RAFAEL CASTRO, Minister of Defense, and ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, Head of the Cuban National Bank. This source stated that the main goal of ██████████ is the penetration of the Cuban Army and Police Force with communist propaganda, aimed principally against the United States as an aggressive, imperialistic nation.

██████████ further advised that a weekly newspaper is being planned and that it should begin to appear shortly. Connected with the preparation of this weekly newspaper will be ██████████ and ██████████ the latter having been described by ██████████ as a Communist Dominican exile.

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ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 6, 1960

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Reference is made to memorandum concerning the
captioned matter dated June 6, 1960.

as set forth in reference memorandum, is
an individual with whom insufficient contact has been had
to evaluate but who is in position to furnish reliable in-
formation.

has furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 3/25/04 BY 60290 [signature]

100-12-210-1827
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: June 13, 1960

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (109-54) (S)(u)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA (S)(u)
IS - CUBA (S)(u)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Submitted herewith are seven copies of letterhead memorandum on above captioned subject matter.

No dissemination has been made locally of this information inasmuch as it is public knowledge.

Extra copies of this communication and enclosures have been prepared for information of New York Office.

- P -

DECLASSIFIED BY 60270 MAC (S)(u)
ON 7/24/04

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 7)
- (2 - New York)
- 1 - Havana
- JTH:lg
- (5)

ENCLOSURE

2cc's NYO (cc of comm letter)
RAM/st 6/24/60 (encl)

CLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259
REASON FOR EXTENSION 3
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 6-13-80
35870.2 1-11-79

(S)(u)

REC'D

REC-19 109-12-210-1828

REC'D

18 JUN 17 1960

NAT. INT. SEC.

58 JUL 11 1960

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 13, 1960

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA JGx(w)

"REV", official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba (Partido Socialista Popular - PSP) in its issue of June 8, 1960, carried an article concerning the fact that students of different nationalities from the United States were then visiting Cuba. According to the article, they arrived in Cuba on June 7, 1960, from New York and were 36 in number. They came from Columbia University and Hunter College, New York City, having been invited to visit Cuba by the State Department of Cuba.

According to the article, the following were from
student, Columbia University; New York, N.Y.

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OTHERWISE.

Cuba

(above - Latin Americans)
(from India)
(from Italy)

Class
DATE 7-17-1960 JGx

(above three from United States)

The students from Hunter College were listed as
New York, N.Y.

follows:

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 10259
REASON FOR EXTENSION 3
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 12-13-88
1-11-75

Cuba

encl.
CC TO: OSC
REQ. REC'D 4-24-62
MAY 1 1962
ANS.
BY: CANNON-KLK

ICC LHM-OEO
12/29/65
109m/jew

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109-12-210-1828

No nationalities were listed for those from Hunter
College.

ENCLOSURE

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

CONFIDENTIAL 6/13/60

The article went on to state that arrangements were being made whereby 500 students from Columbia University and Hunter College would visit Cuba during the month of August, 1960, so that they would have an opportunity to better know Cuba.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19____

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Return to [REDACTED] 1541
	Supervisor Room Ext.

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Type of References Requested:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Main <u>file</u> References Only

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations

Subject Cuban Gov't. Activity
 Birthdate & Place Amongst Students
 Address Groups in the U.S.

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 6/20 Searcher Initials pde
 Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NRMFno Vars Searched

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/24/04 BY SP2BAM/DC/1001

F B I

Date: 6/27/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)by AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS-CUBA

ReBuairtel 6/24/60.

██████████ mentioned in NY airtel and memorandum dated 6/15/60 and captioned as above, is ██████████ a PCI of the NYO.

An error of form has been charged to the responsible agent.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/04 BY 60320/UC/AB/dj

3-Bureau (109-12-210) RM
1-New York (109-112)

1-Ottawa
(info) 7-5-60
Rm 100

FJO:EG
(5)

109-12-210-
NOT RECORDED
14 JUN 28 1960

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

JUL 12 1960

WCOMB

JUL 1 - 1960

b2
b7D
b7C

b7C

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET12 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐
- Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

- ☒
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210 Non-recorded documents dated 6/29/60 and 7/1/60

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

X Deleted Page(s) X

X No Duplication Fee X

X for this page X

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: June 9, 1960

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (109-54)

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

~~SECRET~~
Classified by ~~7124~~
Declassify on: OADR
FOIA # 293984

Enclosed are five copies of letterhead memorandum concerning captioned matter and five copies of memorandum evaluating source utilized therein.

Careful consideration has been given to source concealed, and T symbol was used only where necessary to protect identity of source.

is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine her reliability. (S) (u)

b2
b7D
b7C

Information set forth in instant memorandum has been made available on a circulation basis to Political Officer and CIA, both U. S. Embassy, Havana.

Instant memorandum is classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it sets forth information furnished to Legal Attache on a confidential basis. (S) (u)

b2

This matter is being followed, and the Bureau will be kept advised.

- P -

FOI/PA #	293984
APPEAL #	
CIVIL ACT. #	
E.O. #	12356
DATE	9-26-90

REC'D

2 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Havana
WGF:lg
(3)

REC-23

109-12-210-1829

18 JUN 17 1960

EX 104

NAT. SEC.

~~SECRET~~

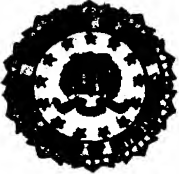
b7C

64 JUN 22 1960
RAB: Halc: a/c
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 6-22-60
HOW FORW. R/S
BY [Signature]

(S) = appt. agency

b2

DECLASSIFIED BY [Signature]
ON 3/30/04



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by ~~SP2~~ ~~SP1~~ June 9, 1960

Declassify on: OADR

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

On June 8, 1960, [redacted] advised that Prensa Latina Headquarters, Havana, Cuba, on that date was preparing a release written by ROBERT WALSH, office of Prensa Latina, with reference to USA intervention in Cuba. This release states that the present USA authorities realize that, if they intend to exercise any economic aggression in Cuba, they must do so prior to the November, 1960, elections in the United States. According to the source, [redacted]

[redacted] that the most favorable candidate for U. S. President is ADLAI STEVENSON from Illinois. [redacted] a review of the material submitted by Prensa Latina correspondents, which material was obtained through interviews conducted during STEVENSON's recent South American trip, indicates that these correspondents are of the opinion that, once STEVENSON is elected as President, he would be willing to enter into an agreement favorable to Cuba. (u)

[redacted] is of the opinion that Prensa Latina is a news gathering agency organized by the Cuban Revolutionary Government for the purpose of discrediting news releases from USA news gathering agencies. (u)

DECLASSIFIED BY 60250PUC/SP1
ON 3/30/04

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

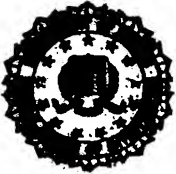
ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

109-12-210-1829

b2
b7D
b7C

b2
b7D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 9, 1960

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Reference is made to memorandum concerning captioned matter dated June 9, 1960.

Insufficient contact has been had with [REDACTED], as set forth in reference memorandum, to determine reliability.

b2
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-25-79 BY SP5CJ

FOIA 295787

SECRET
LPT

ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-1829

FBI

Date: 6/8/60

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)
SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/9/01 BY 60290 AUC/BJL/ML

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information furnished by [redacted] which was furnished to [redacted] and [redacted] on 6/7/60. An additional copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished for the information of the Legat, Havana. [redacted] advised that he had recently received assurances from an unnamed individual in Washington, D.C., that certain steps involving a complete change in foreign policy in regard to Cuba were being taken and that "they would straighten out the Caribbean area". [redacted] would not discuss his source for the steps this source said were being taken, except that he, [redacted] is satisfied with the new policy and intends to direct his energies in another area, possibly in the Middle East, where he said he has an interest in the current border dispute between Iran and Iraq, being personally acquainted with individuals who are members of official establishments of these Governments in NYC. [redacted] stated that he assumed that the policy change came from the National Security Agency, but he denied that he obtained his information through the Office of the Vice-President (who is a member of the National Security Council).

- 3 - Bureau (109-12-210) (Encls. 12) (RM)
- 1 - Miami (Encls. 3) (RM) (Info)
- 1 - New York (97-1792) (FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE)
- 1 - New York [redacted]
- 1 - New York [redacted]
- 1 - New York (109-112)

JFC:hfg
(9)

AGENCY CIA State
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 6-15-60
HOW FORW. PL
BY RDC/SE

REC-54

EX 109

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge
50 JUN 22 1960

Sent _____ Per _____

STAT. INT.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 109-12-210-183

N.Y. CUBA

[redacted] said that [redacted] is currently in the US and apparently does not need his financial assistance any longer. He said that as far as he knows, she still is in possession of the material on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, but he declined to tell her present whereabouts, except to say that "Your Bureau in Washington can find out for you". [redacted] stated that as things now stand, there are no plans for [redacted] himself, etc., to meet with a representative of the Senate Internal Sub-Committee. It is to be noted that on 6/7/60, [redacted] advised that [redacted] was observed in the premises of the Cuban Tourist Bureau in NYC, and she indicated that she was returning to Cuba on Cubana Airlines Flight, at approximately 5:00 p.m., on that date. [redacted] also advised that the family of [redacted] is now safely in exile in Mexico.

b7C
b2
b7D

[redacted] also advised that [redacted] in Havana, is now in NYC, having been detained or arrested in Havana for a day or so prior to his departure for the US.

b7C

The NYO contemplates interview of [redacted] to determine if he has any information concerning the allegation which [redacted] claims to have received from [redacted] in Havana, who said that she had learned from a person in the CP in Cuba, that the CP in Cuba considered certain employees of the US Embassy as "helpers".

b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

June 8, 1960

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

[REDACTED] at the same
address, advised on June 7, 1960, that it was generally agreed
among people aware of such activities, that [REDACTED] a
Czech, who spent time in China from approximately 1947 through
1950, and who resides at the Commodore Hotel in Havana, directs
all Cuban intelligence activities against countries in the
Caribbean area.

CZECH.

CUBA

REPORTEDLY

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/04 BY 60220AUC/CE/ASD/j

109-12-210-1830

ENCLOSURE

RECODED COPY

SECRET

Airgram

CLASSIFIED BY 65100
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 10/1/84

XXX

Cablegram

Tolson ☒
Mohr ☒
Parsons ☒
Belmont ☒
Callahan ☒
DeLoach ☒
Malone ☒
McGuire ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Trotter ☒
W.C. Sullivan ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Ingram ☒
Gandy ☒

URGENT 6-11-60

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 868

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER
VISIT OF CUBAN PRESIDENT OSWALDO DORTICOS TORRADO, JUNE 1960, FROM-CUBA. REMYCAB JUNE 10 INSTANT. PRIOR TO ARRIVAL DORTICOS, MEXICAN GOVERNMENT INSERTED LARGE NOTICES IN ALL MEXICO CITY NEWSPAPERS STATING THAT MEXICO WAS PLEASED TO WELCOME DORTICOS, THE PRESIDENT OF A FRIENDLY SISTER NATION. UPON DORTICOS ARRIVAL MEXICO CITY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WERE GIVEN LEAVE TO PROCEED TO AIRPORT TO RECEIVE DORTICOS. MEXICAN GOVERNMENT HAS ISSUED A PRINTED PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES DURING DORTICOS VISIT AND IS HANDLING ENTIRE MATTER ON OFFICIAL BASIS.

CUBA

ORIG: MR. PARSONS, FOR DIRECTOR
CC : MR. BELMONT
CC : [REDACTED]

REC-54
EX 109

109-12-210-1731

JUN 17 1960

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

51 JUN 22 1960

If the intelligence reported in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1-11-60)

DECODED COPY


~~SECRET~~

☐ Airgram

☒ Cablegram

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

PAGE TWO FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 868



JOHN F. DESMOND

RECEIVED

6-11-60

1:34 PM

MN

A

~~SECRET~~

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
June 16, 1960 b7C

SAC, New York (109-112)

~~SECRET~~

Director, FBI (109-12-218)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Reference is made to prior correspondence under this caption relating to information furnished by [redacted] of New York City concerning alleged communist influence in the American Embassy at Havana. b7C

[redacted] b1

General Cushman, Executive Assistant to Vice President Nixon, has advised by liaison that he was contacted on several occasions by [redacted] in the past. Cushman characterized [redacted] as a "past" [redacted] and had made it clear to [redacted] (s) that the Vice President's Office would not become involved in any way with any of his schemes. (A)

New York should proceed with efforts to locate and interview [redacted] concerning [redacted] allegations. However, no additional inquiries are desired and, although b7C

- 1 - Havana
- 1 - Miami
- 1 - WFO
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

19 JUN 16 1960

~~SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

51 JUN 20 1960

REC-54

109-12-218-1832

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 97-40571

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY 662725 [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

397097-392226

6/18/69
m3
All info studied at 3/29/64
3/29/64 62725 [redacted]
6/18/69

Letter to SAC, New York
Re: FRENCH POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
109-12-210

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

any information [redacted] should be accepted;
future contacts with him should not be encouraged and
he should be dealt with most circumspcctly. New York
should expedite efforts to interview [redacted] and should
advise Bureau promptly when this has been handled.

b7c

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont ABH
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach ABH
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

URGENT 6-8-60

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/24/04 BY 60210aur/ABH/ly

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA

NO. 206

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - IS - CUBA. FOR INFO BUREAU AND
 MIAMI. ON JUNE 8 LAST [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL
 ADVISED HIM THAT HE, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] ALL SENIOR STUDENTS AT ABOVE
 UNIVERSITY, HAVE BEEN INVITED BY [REDACTED]
 CUBAN EXILE, MIAMI, TO ATTEND TWO DAY CONFERENCE WITH HIM IN
 MIAMI TO ORGANIZE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES AMONG
 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN CUBA. [REDACTED] UNABLE TO FURNISH DETAILS
 RE ORGANIZATION OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES. LEGAT
 FILES REFLECT [REDACTED] CUBAN POLITICAL EXILE IN MIAMI OR NEW
 YORK. NO IDENTIFYING DATA RE [REDACTED] OR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] LATTER HAS US VISA AND NO INDICATION THAT US EMBASSY,
 HAVANA, WILL ISSUE VISAS TO OTHERS. NO FURTHER ACTION LEGAT
 HAVANA.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED: 6-8-60

5:21 PM

CTF

REC-74

109-12-210-1833

ORIG: MR. PARSONS FOR DIRECTOR

CC: MR. BELMONT

CC: [REDACTED]

12 JUN 15 1960

50 JUN 20 1960

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☒ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-1833 Enclosed Search slip

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

X Deleted Page(s) X

X No Duplication Fee X

X for this page X

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XXXXXX

6/8/60
PLAIN TEXT -

AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (97-1792)

SUBJECT: THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
RA - CUBA

CLASSIFIED BY 983 RAN/BOG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1)
(SUSPECT - 6/11/88 - JFE)

Re Buairtel 5/27/60, and NY airtel 5/25/60, captioned
"FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA". (X)u

NY continuing to monitor appropriate bank accounts
in connection with this matter. Investigation reflects that
printing of "Fair Play" published by the Fair Play For Cuba
Committee (FPCC) is done by Advance Publishing Co., Inc., 635
West 54th Street, NYC. The issues of "Fair Play" are printed
at a cost of \$119.00 per month and paid for by checks drawn
on FPCC account with Chase Manhattan Bank. (X)u

[REDACTED] advised he
did not meet [REDACTED] in Miami as planned because he did
not receive money to pay [REDACTED] for getting certain papers
out of Cuba concerning FPCC. [REDACTED] advised that he is
attempting to raise the necessary funds. He stated that he
would keep the NYO advised of his activities in this regard. (X)u

As previously mentioned in communications on this
matter, [REDACTED] has denied that he is in the employ of CIA. (X)u

- 3 - Bureau (97-4196)
- 1 - Washington Field (97-1354) (Info)
- 1 - New York (97-1792)

JJC:msk
(6)

Classified by SP-8 BTJ/els
Declassify on: OADR 11/10/82

[109-12-210-] (u)

NOT RECORDED
274 JUN 16 1960

64 JUN 20 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210 Non recorded document dated 6/8/00 page 2

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
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XXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: June 10, 1960

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (109-54)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

ReBulet 5/18/60 captioned as above and Havana cable 5/9/60 captioned CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY AIR FORCE, AKA FAR, FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER - CUBA."

Enclosed are seven copies of letterhead memorandum concerning reference matter and seven copies of memorandum setting forth evaluation of source utilized.

The enclosed information has been made available to Air and Army Attaches and CIA, U. S. Embassy, Havana.

Careful consideration has been given to source concealed, and T symbol was used only where necessary to protect the source.

is [REDACTED]

b2
b7D
b7C

Letterhead memorandum has been classified "Confidential" as it reflects investigation by Legat, Havana.

Extra copies of this communication have been prepared for Miami Office.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/30/84 BY [REDACTED]

4 - Bureau (Enc. 14)
(2 - Miami)
1 - Havana
JTH:lg
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-27 109-12-210-18520

18 JUN 17 1960

INDEXED
11 22 11 22

State: CIP: OS/
2 - Miami
10-22-60
RIS
Am: [REDACTED]

9
JUN 22 1960

NAT. SEC. [REDACTED]

b7C

STATES DEPARTMENT E

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 10, 1960

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

[redacted] advised on May 9, 1960, that the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force during the previous week had received two tons of parts for airplanes from Hawker Company in England. These parts were received in Havana by ship. The price of these parts was \$65,000, and the parts were consigned to [redacted]

Payment for these parts was made by the Citizens National Bank, Miami Springs, Dade County, Florida, where [redacted] has an account. Source commented that it appeared strange that such a transaction would be handled by a small bank such as the Miami Springs Bank.

b2
b7D
b7C

DECLASSIFIED BY 60250 AUC DAE/ATL
ON 3/24/04

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

109-12-210-1834
ENCLOSURE

REDEBVT - LE2
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 10, 1960

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Reference is made to memorandum captioned as above
and dated June 10, 1960.

██████ as set forth in reference memorandum, has fur-
nished reliable information in the past.

b2
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/24/01 BY 60290 AUC/ACE/KG/dj

ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-1834

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 9 1966

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Belmont ✓ _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

012404
CLASSIFIED BY *SP8 BJS/bcl/hbz*
DECLASSIFY ON: *26X1* *3/24/2029*

URGENT 6-9-60 10-47 PM JFA

TO DIRECTOR 12 /109-12-210/

FROM SAC, NEW YORK /109-112/

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS DASH CUBA., IS DASH CUBA.

"EL DIARIO DE NUEVA

YORK, A SPANISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED DAILY, ADVISED

END PAGE ONE

59 JUN 21 1960

Mr. Belmont

~~SECRET~~

UNRECORDED
FILED IN

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552**Section 552a**☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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109 - HQ - 12 - 210 - 1835 pages 2 + 3

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Section 552**Section 552a**☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-Nonrecorded document dated 6/11/60
-1836

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Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/13/6

WRIGHT, JOHN (1935-1969)

SECRET

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Re Bonn letter 5-13-60.

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum based on information received on 5-19-60 from the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), who in turn received it from a source listed as "unknown," [REDACTED] mentioned in the memorandum is OSI [REDACTED] The memorandum is classified Secret because part of the original information is so classified.

Also included in this memorandum is information provided on 6/1/60 by [REDACTED] of the U.S. Army Military Police Customs Unit at Frankfurt/Main, Germany, area, APO 757. [REDACTED] noted that the 66th MI Group and CID were aware of this information.

AGENCY Male, CIA OSI
 REF. ~~REQ~~ G-2, Havana
 DATE FORW. 6-24-60
 HOW FORW. RI's
 BY Cam: meo

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

P
3 - Bureau (Enc-6)
1 - Bonn
HDG:IM
(4)

Enc-6) 3/20/2004
CLASSIFIED BY 216/ASD/160262 DERIVATIVE
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1 3/20/2029
#392226
1004 3/29/04
REC-9

2 JUN 20 1960

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

~~WARREN SEC~~

2 JUN 27 1960



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET
SECRET

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

9/30/64
CLASSIFIED BY 25X1 3126/29
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1 3126/29
Pg. 2 R. 1-2 classified per OLC dated 9/29/04

June 13, 1960

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[REDACTED] a United States government agency with security jurisdiction abroad, furnished the following information which had been obtained from an unnamed source:

"8 October 1959. According to information obtained from Havana, the revolutionary government of FIDEL CASTRO recently allegedly sent, if not in secret at least in an extremely discreet manner, a mission to purchase military equipment in France. This mission has large financial backing which is to be used for twin purposes: First, to assure immediate delivery of weapons and ammunition, and second, to negotiate the purchase of equipment which is destined to establish a Cuban industry for the production of war materials. The need for the foregoing is due primarily to the fact that in the past Cuba has been entirely dependent upon the United States for its material, spare parts, accessories and munitions.

It is well known that CASTRO has replaced the US Military Mission with one from Venezuela. Instructors, trained behind the 'Iron Curtain' in sabotage and guerrilla warfare have been furnished to CASTRO by the 'Legion of the Caribbean'.

Of course, American military authorities, well aware of the threat to the Panama Canal have not only stopped shipments of new weapons, but also spare parts and munitions to Havana. In this way, CASTRO is hampered in his aggressive policies of 'liberation' in the Caribbean. As a matter of fact, the lack of supplies is the prime factor for the failure of the incidents in Haiti and San Domingo and the resultant calm presently existing in these areas. To succeed in his plan for 'liberation' of the Antilles and Central America, CASTRO must first free Cuba of her dependence upon American industry for her war materials, particularly, light weapons, and munitions such as rifles, sub-machine guns, mortars, bazookas, land mines, grenades, etc., which are the weapons used primarily in their guerrilla type warfare.

This is the reason for the presence of the Mission in question which is attempting to purchase weapons and munitions for immediate delivery, as well as machinery to quickly build a series of small repair shops and factories for small weapons, which will be spread throughout the island in a very decentralized and almost secret manner, similar to the methods used in Viet Nam and by the Algerian Fellagahs.

This Mission, which has its office in Paris under the direction of Col. RAMON BARQUIN LOPEZ, will first attempt to purchase weapons in France and thereafter

ENCLOSURE

SECRET

62

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

"will spread their activities throughout Western (and Eastern) Europe. To assure success for their mission, the members have been given diplomatic status. Colonel LOPEZ has the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister. His assistant, Lt. Colonel (Rtd) MANUEL VALERA CASTRO, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister and a civilian (who could very well be the real political chief of this Mission) GABINO RODRIGUEZ VILLAVEVERDE, with the rank of Attaché."

F10

[REDACTED]

(S)

GER IT 11 Spr

b1

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED] of the United States Army Military Police Customs Unit, Frankfurt-Main Area, AP0 757, provided the information that in September 1959, a crate designated as containing a sporting firearm, valued at 700 German Marks, was sent from Frankfurt-Main to Havana addressed to [REDACTED], Riviera Hotel, Havana, with a notation if not claimed by October 14th it should be returned to the sender. The sender was listed as the Detzart Company, Frankfurt-Main.

b7C

The crate was apparently not claimed and was returned to Hamburg on the SS "Alemania" on May 9, 1959. On May 11, 1959, it was examined by the German customs who ascertained that it contained a complete 1928 A-1 model U.S. Army Thompson sub-machine gun with a 50-round cylinder type magazine and two clips. The serial number of this weapon was S-181 545. The serial number on the receiver group was S-71 932. The German customs office contacted the Detzart Company who informed they had no knowledge of the shipment and that they had not made it.

b7C

[REDACTED] stated that the DETZART Company is a reputable dealer in sporting firearms. He added that he is now in possession of the machine gun and will eventually turn it over to Army Ordnance.

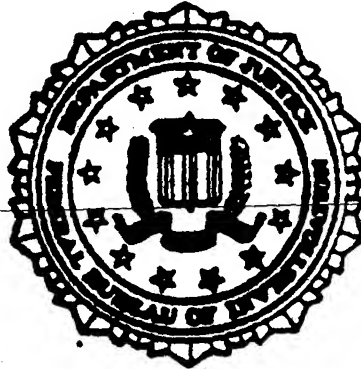
[REDACTED] further noted that shipments valued at 100 German Marks and over, according to West German law, must be opened by customs and examined prior to being sent out of West Germany which was obviously not the case with the machine gun.

b7C

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT

CUBA

FILE NO.

109-HQ-12-210

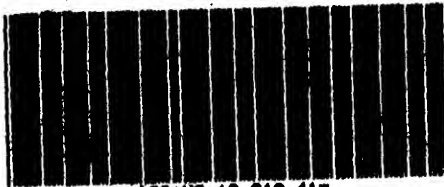
VOLUME NO.

41

109- HQ-12-210

SECTION 41

SERIALS 1839-1902



109-HQ-12-210-41

To Transfer file - Call 3421
Recharge File Every 90 Days

Service: PICKUP

ROUTE TO

Name

Bldg.

TL

Room

Ext.

Subject

JEH

6975

CUBA

File Number

109-12-210

Serial (S)

Date

9/25/03

Time

08:59

LATEST SERIALS

Serial

Date

Type

Status

From / To

Category

Subject

Subject REQUESTOR PHONE: 202-324-4093

DK38861

Subject

Lock up when not in use

FACS

File Automated Control System

Routing Slip

UNITED STATES

DOCUMENT

~~Memorandum~~~~SECRET~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 6/20/60

FROM : SAC, WFO (97-1017)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memo, together with its memo of evaluation, dated and captioned as above at WDC.

The confidential informant referred to in the letterhead memo is [REDACTED] who furnished the information to SA [REDACTED] (S)

The letterhead memo is classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it reflects [REDACTED] and inasmuch as the information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

② - Bureau (Enc. 9)

3 - WFO

(1 - 105-19881)

(1 - [REDACTED]) (S)

HF:jmp
(5)

5-6-04

CLASSIFIED BY NLS / AG / CAL 60267 AA 6
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1X6) 5-6-2029
392226

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

REC-84

25 JUN 20 1960

AGENCY Note: CIA G-2
REQ. REC'D 01-031 Havana
DATE FORW. 6-24-60
HOW FORW. RIS
BY Gami:seo

~~SECRET~~

50 JUN 27 1960

5-6-04
CLASSIFIED BY NLS / AG / CAL 60267 AA 6
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 5-6-04

NAT. INT. SEC.

b7C

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-40-12-210-1839 Enclosure 1

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington 25, D. C.
June 20, 1960

Title **FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA**

Reference **Memorandum dated and captioned as
above at Washington, D. C.**

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced
communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-04 BY AUC 60290 BCE/AG/CAL
392 226

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

121-111111-1539

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FOIPA
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109 - HQ - 12 - 210 - 1840

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X No Duplication Fee X
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UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : [REDACTED]

DATE: 6-8-60

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER - CUBA
 IS - CUBA
 BUFILE 109-12-210

On 6-7-60 [REDACTED] Office of Security, State, made reference to Bureau letter to State dated 5-26-60 in the above-captioned matter, which requested an interview in Havana of [REDACTED], a journalist. *b7C*

This matter involves allegations by [REDACTED] that a communist cell exists within the U.S. Embassy in Havana. There is some question as to [REDACTED] reliability. *b7C*

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] is now in Miami. On 6-3-60 [REDACTED] *cuba*

[REDACTED] was taken off a Miami bound plane for "investigation" by the Cubans in Havana and held incommunicado by the Cuban Army Intelligence. He was later released and is now in Miami. [REDACTED] stated that State has conducted no investigation pursuant to our request in Havana, and suggested that perhaps the Bureau may desire to interview [REDACTED] in Havana; that State will take no action in this matter pending further request by the Bureau. *b7C*

ACTION:

For the information of the Nationalities Intelligence Section.

OHB/nmp
 (5)

1 - [REDACTED]
 1 - [REDACTED]
 1 - Liaison
 1 - [REDACTED]

EX 105

REC-42 109-12-210-18410

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-6-04 BY RUC60290BCE/ac/cot

23 JUN 21 1960

62 JUN 23 1960

UNITED STATES (

ENT

Memorandum

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 15, 1960

FROM :

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS -
CUBA
IS - CUBA

1 - Mr. Parsons

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 -

1 -

1 -

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

[redacted] visited Santiago, Cuba, from 1/24/60 to 6/5/60 and while there was told by [redacted] a Santiago resident, that [redacted] has been selected by Cuban Government to come to the U. S. and infiltrate anti-Castro groups. b2 b7D b7C

[redacted] claimed Cuban Government would fake attack, and possibly disciplinary action, against him so he would be accepted in the U. S. He also told informant July 26 Movement members in New York and Miami will set off time bombs at first sign of aggression by U. S., economic or otherwise, against Cuba. b7C

OBSERVATIONS:

Newark submitted letterhead memorandum containing above and including additional details concerning a person reportedly given refuge by U. S. and flown from Cuba to Miami; information that official of July 26 Movement in New York is in U. S. illegally and that youth are being recruited in Santiago to go to Russia for "good neighbor" visits. Memorandum has been disseminated to State, CIA, military agencies and INS. b7C

ACTION:

Attached is an airtel to New York and Miami instructing those offices to advise local police concerning allegation that time bombs possibly will be set off by July 26 members. Miami also being instructed to alert INS concerning possibility that [redacted] will try to enter U. S. b7C

Enclosure ~~sent to [redacted]~~
 109-12-210
 RAM:mst,net
 (7)

REC-72/109-12-210-1842

20 JUN 21 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-6-04 BY AUC60290BCE/AG/6025- b7C

SECRET

F B I

Date: 6/15/60

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

56-04

CLASSIFIED BY NLS/AG/CAL 60267AAG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1)615-6-2029

Enclosed are nine copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above containing information from [REDACTED] (S)

The enclosed memo is classified "Secret" due to the sensitive nature of the source. In the event of downgrading, it should be classified "Confidential" [REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] and the information could result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

9 ENCLOSURE
 ③ - Bureau (Enc. 9)
 3 - WFO
 (1 - 105-23168)
 (1 - 105-19881) *icc*

HJM:jmp
(6)AIRTEL

AGENCY State, CIA, B2, ONI, OSI
 REC. REQ'D NLSA, Havana (cc of airtel)
 DATE FORW. 6-17-60 *RTS*
 HOW FORW. RAM/ST

C C - Wick

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

REC-40

SECRET

EX-102

JUN 21 1960

52 JUN 23 1960

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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Section 552

Section 552a

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| <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(3) | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(C) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(1) |
| _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(D) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(2) |
| _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(E) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(3) |
| _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(F) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(4) |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(5) | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(9) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(6) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(6) | | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(7) |

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109 - HQ - 12 - 210 - 1843 Enclosure

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SECRET

F B I

Date: 6/17/60

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

REC-39 index

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of a letterhead memo with its ~~letterhead~~ memo of evaluation, dated and captioned as above.

The confidential informant referred to in the letterhead memo is [redacted] who telephonically furnished the information to SA [redacted]

The letterhead memo is classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it reflects [redacted] and inasmuch as the information contained therein could result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

18 ENCLOSURE
3 - Bureau (Enc. 9)
3 - WFO
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 105-19622)

100
AGENCY State C.I.R., B2, DM, OSI, RAB
REQ. BY [redacted] (info) cc of airtel
DATE FORW. 6/20/60
HOW FORW. B/S
BY RAM/st

HF:kar
(6)

56-04
CLASSIFIED BY NLS/AG/CAG 0267 AAG
DECLASSIFY ON: 20X(1) 61 56-2029

C C - Wick

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

REC-39
EX 109

10 JUN 21 1960

59 JUN 23 1960

SECRETApproved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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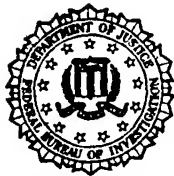
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109-HQ-12-210-1844 Enclosure 1

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington 25, D. C.
June 17, 1960

Title FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced
communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-04 BY RUC60290BCE/AG/CAL

109-12-210-1844

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your agency.

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 6/10/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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DATE 5-6-04 BY AUC60290BCE/AG/CL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

AGENCY: Wade: CIO: G-2; ONI; 580/2DATE FORW. 6-14-60HOW FORW. RTSBY Plum: sec

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Attached are nine copies of memorandum setting forth information furnished by [redacted] to SA [redacted] on 6/7/60. [redacted] is a former PCI of the NYC. SA [redacted] chanced to meet him in the Times Square area and he attempted to avoid SA [redacted] was uncooperative and refused to answer questions at first, but eventually, through conversation, SA [redacted] was able to extract the information set forth in the memorandum from him. [redacted] refused to tell where he is residing and stated he does not want any more dealings with the FBI, therefore, the possibility of gaining additional information about the alleged trip to Cuba from him is very doubtful.

Copies of this airtel are being designated for the NY files on Advance and the CP for further inquiry among sources in these groups regarding the alleged trip. The memorandum are being sent for the Bureau's information. Any additional information received will be forwarded to the Bureau and Miami.

3 - Bureau (109-12-210) (Encls: 9) (RM)

1 - Miami (Info) (Encl: 1) (RM)

1 - New York (100-) (Advance)

1 - New York (100-) (CP)

1 - New York [redacted]

1 - New York [redacted]

1 - New York (109-112)

ENCLOSURE

JJC:ldd

(10)

59 JUN 23 1960

NAT. INT. SEC.

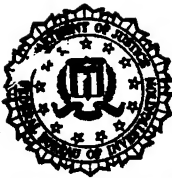
Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
June 10, 1960

Re: Foreign Political Matters -
Cuba

On June 7, 1960, [REDACTED] of New York City, who refused to give his address, advised that he is a member of the Communist Party (CP) and of "Advance" which he described as a CP Youth organization. He advised that twelve members of Advance, [REDACTED] have been picked to visit Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Government. The group will depart from New York City in two or three weeks by train for Florida. They will then proceed to the Florida Keys where a Cuban Government boat will meet them and take them to Cuba. b7C b7D

[REDACTED] went on to state that the group will visit government controlled farms and new housing projects in Cuba. The group's expenses in Cuba will be paid by the Cuban Government. He did not know who would pay the expenses from New York to Florida. b7C b7D

[REDACTED] refused to furnish the names of other members of the group or any additional details about Advance, the CP or himself. He stated, however, that he considers himself a member of the CP and is so considered by other CP members, although he has never "actually joined the CP, but does not believe anyone actually joined the CP any more". He stated that his decision to join the CP and Advance was prompted by the flights of United States reconnaissance planes over Russia and the collapse of the Summit Conference in Paris. b7C b7D

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109-12-210-1845
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National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CTA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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~~SECRET~~

- 1 - [REDACTED] b7C

CODE

5-6-04
CLASSIFIED BY NLS/AG/CAT G 0267 AAC
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(6) 5-6-2029

CABLEGRAM

DEFERRED (VIA STATE DEPARTMENT LEASED LINE)

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OTHERWISE

TO LEGAT HAVANA

REC-6

EX 105

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (109-12-210)-

1847

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA, INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA.

[REDACTED]

109-40-210 (Chinese Communist Activities in Cuba)
Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

NOTE:

Cable being sent via State Department leased line at no
expense to Bureau.

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Wick _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 10 1960

TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D

3 28 PM '60

JUN 12

9 51 PM '60

1200
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[REDACTED]

b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-40-210

F B I

Date: 6/14/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA 5-6-04
IS - CUBA
(OO:MM)CLASSIFIED BY NLS/AG/CAL 60267 AAG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(G) 5-6-20 29

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau are nine copies and to Miami two copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

Enclosed memo is classified "Confidential" since by its title it reveals an

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 9)
- 2 - Miami (Enc. 2)
- 1 - WFO

ENCLOSURE

JCC:sah
(6)

Wick

EX 105

RECEIVED

11 JUN 22 1960

~~SECRET~~Approved: James H. Gale
Special Agent in ChargeFBI - WFO
Sent _____ M Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-40-210

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Section 552

Section 552a

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 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

☐ Airgram

☒ Cablegram

URGENT 6-8-60

Political MATTERS - CUBA

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 863

FPM-CUBA. ON JUNE 8 INSTANT PSI [REDACTED] (NAME MAY BE [REDACTED]) (PROTECT IDENTITY) WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN PAST FURNISHED FOLLOWING: CASHIER OF CENTRAL OFFICE NATIONAL BANK OF MEXICO RECENTLY ADVISED CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF PSI THAT ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA SENT CHECK FOR 1 1/2 MILLION DOLLARS FOR DEPOSIT TO HIS PERSONAL ACCOUNT IN NATIONAL BANK OF MEXICO. THESE FUNDS REPORTEDLY WILL BE USED IN PURCHASE OF TILE FACTORY IN OR NEAR MEXICO CITY. SOURCE EXPRESSED OPINION THAT GUEVARA TAKING ABOVE MEASURES TO SECURE HIS FINANCIAL FUTURE IN EVENT FALL CASTRO GOVERNMENT. ITEM TWO: PSI FURTHER ADVISED RECEIPT OF INFORMATION THAT [REDACTED] IS SENDING RUSSIAN AND CHINESE DOCUMENTS TO [REDACTED] BY PERSONAL COURIER ON CUBANA DE AVIACION FLIGHT MEXICO CITY TO HAVANA, CUBA JUNE 10 NEXT. THESE DOCUMENTS, CONTENTS OF WHICH ARE UNKNOWN REPORTEDLY WILL BE CARRIED BY COURIER IN SMALL LOCKED METAL BOX, KEYS TO WHICH ARE IN POSSESSION OF [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] FOREGOING INFORMATION DISSEMINATED LOCALLY TO CIA AND EMBASSY. DISSEMINATION MEMO BEING FORWARDED BUREAU.

JOHN F. DESMOND

1109-12-210-
 NOT RECORDED
 184 JUN 21 1960

RECEIVED: 6-8-60

8:06 PM 3M

ORIG: MR. PARSONS FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC : MR. BELMONT

CC : [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-6-04 BY 60290 BCC/AL

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Copy to:

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: 6/9/60

Office: New York, New York

File Number: New York [REDACTED]

Bureau [REDACTED]

Title:

POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA;
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

Synopsis:

Subject, [REDACTED]
Havana, Cuba, arrived Miami, Florida, on 4/6/60.
[REDACTED] reportedly a pro-CASTRO "plant". Subject
interviewed 5/23/60, denied this allegation
and gave background information and proposed
activities of his in the US. He claims to
have broken with CASTRO over Communist
influence in the revolutionary movement.

- P -

DETAILS:

On April 7, 1960, issue of the "Miami Herald" carried an article entitled "Castro Pro-Red Prisoner says: Exiled Newsman." This article reflected that [REDACTED] arrived in Miami, Florida April 6, 1960, after having sought refuge in the Argentine Embassy in Havana, prior to his departure. [REDACTED] stated that he flew to the

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51 JUN 27 1960

7-34

NOT RECORDED

JUN 19 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NY [REDACTED]

b2
b7C

United States to write, speak and tell the truth about Cuba. He said that FIDEL CASTRO is not a Communist, but is a prisoner of the pro-Communist. According to this article, he expects to write books, newspaper articles, lecture and speak on the radio and television about the present situation in Cuba. He said he expected his wife, son and daughter to follow him into exile very shortly. He left Miami for New York City the same day.

[REDACTED] on April 8, 1960, advised that he received information from close friends and followers of [REDACTED] who is presently/at hard labor in Cuba, the following information: /confined

b2
b7D
b7C

[REDACTED] is not a real refugee from the CASTRO Government and his presence in the United States is by the design of FIDEL CASTRO. He is to serve the CASTRO Government in the United States and will make various public appearances and hold various conferences. His activities have been planned by "The 5". [REDACTED] identified these five as:

b7C
b2
b7D

FIDEL CASTRO
RAUL CASTRO
ERNESTO GUEVARA
ANTONIO NUNEZ JIMENEZ
JUAN MARIANELLO

This source described JIMENEZ as the head of the Agrarian Reform Program and MARIANELLO as the most powerful man in the Cuban Communist Party (CP).

On April 8, 1960, [REDACTED] advised that he had received no evidence reflecting that [REDACTED] was an

b2
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b7C

NY [REDACTED]

b2
b7C

agent of the CASTRO Government. However, he considered the circumstances of [REDACTED] presence suspicious because it was most unusual for the Cuban Government to allow any relatives of enemies or critics to depart from Cuba. He said that this fact is well-known and consequently [REDACTED] should have sent his family to the United States prior to his public denunciation of the Cuban Government. This source stated that [REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED] who now resides in Miami Beach, Florida.

[REDACTED] on April 8, 1960, advised that the previous day a Cuban exile named [REDACTED] accidentally met [REDACTED] at the Miami Airport. He asked [REDACTED] if he had seen [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] said he had not because he did not know their whereabouts. [REDACTED] furnished him with the telephone number of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] called and spoke with [REDACTED]

b2
b7D
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[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] is suspected by [REDACTED] of being pro-CASTRO because in a public interview [REDACTED] did not talk badly about CASTRO. [REDACTED] suspects that [REDACTED] is a plant of CASTRO for some unknown purpose.

b2
b7C
b7D

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), indicate that the subject was born [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] and that he was [REDACTED]

He was destined to [REDACTED]

b7C

He possessed Cuban Passport valid to June 21, 1961. His American visa dated October 9, 1956, was valid until October 9, 1960. INS deferred inspection and he was paroled to the New York Office of INS. His file

NY [REDACTED]

b2
b7C

reflected that he claimed political asylum because of his anti-Communist views. He said he had taken refuge in the Argentine Embassy in Havana because of his public statements against the Cuban Government.

On April 11, 1960, [REDACTED] advised that he had recently spoken to [REDACTED]

b2
b7D
b7C

Havana, Cuba. [REDACTED] advised he resigned from [REDACTED] shortly after the CASTRO Government took power. He then went to work as [REDACTED] in Havana, Cuba.

[REDACTED] advised this source that [REDACTED] had told him that [REDACTED] had been personally recommended to him [REDACTED] by Prime Minister FIDEL CASTRO.

b7C

On April 19, 1960, [REDACTED] advised that he had telephonically contacted [REDACTED] in Havana, Cuba on April 18, 1960. [REDACTED] according to [REDACTED] is in the public relations field for the CASTRO Government. [REDACTED] advised him that she is under suspicion because of her friendship with [REDACTED] and expects to remain in Havana until/pall of suspicion lifts. this

b7C

NY [REDACTED]

b2
b7c

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] has written an article for the Spanish edition of "Life" Magazine and has also prepared five articles which are to be published shortly in the "New York Herald Tribune". [REDACTED] also intends to take a full page add. in the "New York Times" to answer the statements made by the Fair Play Committee for Cuba, which was published in a recent edition of the "Times". [REDACTED] does not intend to do this until his family is safely out of Cuba. b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/1/60

On May 23, 1960, [redacted] advised that he was born [redacted] in [redacted] on [redacted]

He noted that during this period he met and became friendly with FIDEL CASTRO.

On 5/23/60 at File # NY 67C

by SAS and [redacted] Date Dictated: 5/25/60
 (Interpreter):mc

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NY [REDACTED]

b2
b7C

refuge in the Argentine Embassy from whence he was afforded passage to the United States.

At this point he stated that his mother is already out of Cuba, living in Miami Beach and he expects his wife and two children to follow him soon. It was inquired of him as to why he did not first have his family removed from Cuba before he attacked the Cuban regime. To this he replied "In all the history of Cuba, and this includes all forms of government that have existed in Cuba, there has never been one incident recorded where a family of a political opponent has suffered reprisals because of the anti-government activity on the part of a husband and father. However, at this point he stated that in the event it appears that the family might be arrested he has instructed his wife to seek refuge in one of the foreign embassies. In the same regard he stated that he owned no property in Cuba and that the only thing that would be confiscated of his of a material value would be his automobile. He said that prior to [REDACTED] his wife removed their \$6000 savings from the Cuban Bank.

b7C

Relative to his future plans he stated that he is now employed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He is employed by that [REDACTED] at the present time.

[REDACTED] details of the CP influence on the Cuban Government and the threat of this influence on the rest of South America. [REDACTED]

In this regard, he stated that this program will commence regardless of the fact that his

NY [REDACTED]

b2
b7C

[REDACTED]

described as a humanist.

FIDEL CASTRO, whom he

b7C

[REDACTED]

b7C

Relative to [REDACTED] he said that she is employed in a public relations capacity by the CASTRO Government and that from his conversations with her he believes that she is an agent of the United States Government. He says that she is friendly with FIDEL CASTRO, but he does not understand why she continues to stay in Havana. He believes that she, like himself and FIDEL CASTRO, is also a humanist.

b7c

He said that [REDACTED] has the same ideas but feels an understanding for CASTRO, and like himself she realizes that CASTRO, although still a humanist is controlled by the government, which is Communist.

b7c

NY [REDACTED]

b2
b7C

b7C

He stated that [REDACTED] was in a position to do him great harm because she knew of his feelings and his attitude towards the revolutionary government while he was still in Cuba.

He stated that [REDACTED] and ERNESTO GUEVARA were afraid of the influence that [REDACTED] exerted on FIDEL. As a result of this they began to prohibit [REDACTED] from talking in private with FIDEL.

b7C

Concerning Cuban intelligence activities, [REDACTED] stated that he has taken for granted that an intelligence organization exists, but that he had no knowledge of any specific activities. He believed that every Consulate in the United States has a man in charge of political matters and that this individual is the one who is in charge of the intelligence activities in his area. He said that this is common knowledge to anyone that knows the workings of the present Cuban Government.

b7C

Concerning the activities of the Chinese and Russian intelligence groups in Cuba, he said he had nothing specific concerning them, other than that the representatives of these governments are in evidence, that they mingle, but that he knows nothing of their activities.

At this point he offered that [REDACTED] had sent a group of air force pilots and mechanics under a caption Pina to the United Arab Republic, specifically Cairo, where they are being trained to operate 27 MIG fighter planes. This group and the planes are to return to Cuba in August, 1960.

b7C

NY [REDACTED]

b2
b7C

He was asked if he knew if any Communist unit was operating within the American Embassy in Havana. He stated that he had no knowledge of such an operation nor had he ever heard rumors of such a unit existing.

[REDACTED] listed the following individuals whom he knew to be members of the CP and who held positions as Ministers in the present Cuban Government:

b7C

RAUL CASTRO - Defense

DIAZ AZTARAIN - Finance

AGUSTO MARTINEZ SANCHEZ - Labor

OSMANI CIENFUEGOS - Public Works

ENRIQUE OLMUSKI - Communications

ARMANDO HART - Education

He listed the following individuals as members of the Instituto Nacional Reforma Agraria (INRA), who are likewise members of the CP:

RAUL CASTRO
ANTONIO NUNEZ JIMENEZ
WALDO MEDINA
OSCAR WIWO SANTOS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
June 9, 1960

Re: [REDACTED]

b7C

The informants mentioned in the New York report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated and captioned as above, are characterized as follows:

[REDACTED] has furnished both reliable and unreliable information in the past.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have all furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☒ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

National Security Act of 1947 and the CTA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

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☐ (b)(8)

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☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

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☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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109-HQ-12-210-1848

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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

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☐ (b)(7)(E)

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6/8, 1960

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☒ Attention [REDACTED]
☐ Return to [REDACTED] 7541 [REDACTED]
Supervisor Room Ext.

b7c
b2

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Movement for Recovery of
Birthdate & Place The Revolution
Address _____

Localities

R# _____ Date 6/8 Searcher Initials GED
Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
100-334327	1
100-334327	2
100-334327	3
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109-584-A - Wash Post &
Times Herald 4/16/60

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-04 BY AUC60290RCG/AG/L

Federal Bureau
Record

ion

2/8, 1960

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Room
☒ Attention [REDACTED]
☒ Return to [REDACTED] 1541

Supervisor	Room	Ext.
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Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Civil Committee for Verification

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

R 4

Date _____

6/8

Searcher
Initials/

Prod.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 5-6-04 BY AUC 60290 BCE/KG/CL

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☒ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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109 - HQ - 12 - 210 Search slip dated 6/8/60

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Viper
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 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

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 OTHERWISE

URGENT 6-16-60

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA

NO. 220

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA, IS-CUBA. REBUCAB THIS DATE.
 SOURCES HERE HAVE NO CONFIRMATION

IT IS TO BE NOTED CUBA STILL MAINTAINS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH
 NATIONLIST CHINA ALTHOUGH BREAKING OF SUCH RELATIONS EXPECTED
 MOMENTARILY.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED: 6-16-60

4:37 PM BMQ

5-6-04
 CLASSIFIED BY NLS/AG/CAT-60267 PAG
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1)(4) 5-6-2029
 • C3's Classified per OGA ltr DTD 5-10-04

109-12-210

✓ ORIG: MR. PARSONS FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC : MR. BELMONT

CC :

REC-40

JUN 23 1960

~~SECRET~~

JUN 20 1960

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6/16/60

FROM : Legat, Mexico (109-133)

SECRET

SUBJECT:

~~VISIT OF CUBAN PRESIDENT~~
~~OSWALDO DORTICOS TORRADO~~
~~TO MEXICO, JUNE, 1960~~
 FPM - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith are five copies of a letterhead memorandum in captioned matter.

SOURCE

The source of the information included in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was [REDACTED] who has been volunteering information to this office. He furnished this information on 6/16/60.

b7C
b7DCOPIES

Copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum have been furnished to the U.S. Embassy and the [REDACTED] (S)

5-11-04
 CLASSIFIED BY NLS/AC CAL 60-201 AAG
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1) 5-11-2029

Information classified per OGA/ETC
 DTD 5-10-04
 b1

CLASSIFICATION

This memorandum has been classified confidential in order to protect Bureau operations in Mexico.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

2 - Bureau (Encl. 5)
 1 - Mexico City
 GFM:jld
 (3)

ENCLOSURE

SECRET

109-12-210-1851

12 JUN 24 1960

AGENCY State - Cof - Bureau (w/c)
 REQ. REC'D
 DATE FORW. 6-28-60
 HOW FORW. [Signature]
 BY [Signature]

52 JUN 29 1960

SECRET

NAT. INT. SEC.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington 25, D.C.

DECLASSIFIED BY Auc602908ce/A6/cnl June 16, 1960
ON 5-6-04

VISIT OF CUBAN PRESIDENT
OSWALDO DORTICOS TORRADO
TO MEXICO, JUNE, 1960

A source, [REDACTED] and
[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished
the following observations regarding the visit. b7D

The source noted that during the periods when
DORTICOS was at the Hotel Del Prado, he had a number of
visitors who have been identified by the source as
prominent Mexican Communists. In this connection the
source mentioned that [REDACTED] visited
DORTICOS on two occasions. According to the source,
DORTICOS was most cordial in his treatment of [REDACTED] b7C
Other persons of similar background who visited with
DORTICOS and who were also well received were listed
as follows by the source:

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b7C

The source went on to state that the only
occasion during DORTICOS' visit when it appeared that
a riot might develop was the occasion when he proceeded to
the National University on the morning of June 13, 1960
to address the student body. Upon arrival at the
University the party discovered that between 4,000 and
5,000 students were milling around outside the auditorium
of the Medical School where the speeches were scheduled
to take place. According to the source, [REDACTED] had
proceeded to the University approximately 30 minutes
earlier than the party and, upon finding a group of b7C

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ENCLOSURE 109-12210-1851

~~SECRET~~

anti-Communist students preparing to heckle the party, talked to them for approximately fifteen minutes. He explained to them that their point of view was unfortunately erroneous because of the fact they had been reading the Mexican Press which has been "bought and paid for" and other anti-CASTRO propaganda which had been put out by the United States. He went on to state that actually the situation in Cuba is idyllic and that everyone in Cuba is enjoying the greatest freedom of any country in the western hemisphere.

The source stated that, in spite of [REDACTED] efforts, a group of approximately 2000 anti-Communist students were facing an approximate equal of pro-CASTRO students when the party arrived at the University. The group was milling around in front of the auditorium and it was only with a great deal of effort that the Mexican Police with DORTICOS' party were able to form a flying wedge and get DORTICOS into the auditorium. b7C

[REDACTED] ^{may be} of the University, made the introductory speech and, according to the source, he obviously cut his remarks short in view of the increasingly hostile attitude of approximately one-half of the audience. DORTICOS then took the platform and spoke for about twelve minutes. The source stated he was a good speaker and was able to calm the students to a certain degree. However, as long as the speakers were on the platform various and sundry objects were flying from the audience toward the speakers' platform. After approximately three minutes of DORTICOS' speech, someone cut the loud speaking system off so that DORTICOS was forced to speak without the loud speaker for the duration of his address. b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

The source commented particularly upon the lack of enthusiasm of which DORTICOS was received by the Mexican public in general and specifically noted that when DORTICOS departed from the airport on June 14, 1960, there was only a handful of people present to wish him good-by.

SAC, Jacksonville

July 8, 1960

Director, FBI (109-12-210) - 1852

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Re Savannah letter 6-21-60 entitled
"Cuban Matters, IS - Cuba."

Jacksonville should immediately determine if [redacted] is employed at Cape Canaveral and furnish identifying data concerning him. The memoranda dated 5-19-60 and 6-21-60 prepared by Savannah have been furnished State Department, CIA, ONI, OSI, G-2, and INS headquarters. If [redacted] is a present employee of Cape Canaveral, a memorandum suitable for dissemination should be disseminated locally to the responsible agencies and nine copies should be furnished the Bureau for dissemination purposes. b7C

The memorandum to be prepared by Jacksonville should contain sufficient background data from the two Savannah memoranda to allow an intelligent evaluation of the material without requiring the recipients to refer to the previous memoranda. Savannah should keep these facts in mind when preparing memoranda suitable for dissemination in the future.

Upon completion of its inquiries concerning [redacted] Jacksonville should submit recommendations regarding his interview, bearing in mind the possibility that he is a plant and is engaging in activities against the best interests of the U.S. b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-04 BY 60290 BCE/AG/CL

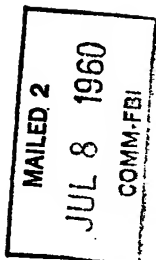
2 - Savannah (105-471)

RAM:fag
(6)

NOTE:

[redacted] about Chinese and Soviet communists coming to Cuba where they obtain Cuban passports for use in traveling to other Latin-American countries.

NOTE CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO



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JUL 15 1960

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to SAC, Jacksonville
Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
109-12-210

NOTE CONTINUED: He subsequently learned [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] claimed to be a graduate of Boston University and a present employee at Cape Canaveral. Apparently, [REDACTED] wanted help from [REDACTED] in transferring the title to some Cuban property from [REDACTED] to persons presently living in Cuba so the Cuban Government would not seize the property. Although [REDACTED] indicated he is anti-Castro, his actions in coming to Savannah from Cape Canaveral are not readily explained and we should do some checking into his background in case he is working against the best interests of the U.S. b7c b7D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 6/21/60

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (105-471)

SUBJECT:

OPOLITICAL
CUBAN MATTERS
IS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith are the original and five copies of a Memorandum suitable for dissemination.

- C -

- 2- Bureau (RM) (Encls. 6)
- 1- Jacksonville (RM) (Info) (Encl. 1)
- 1- Savannah

LBD:ehr
(4)

Ind:
AGENCY OWI-OSI-g-2-Honora (P.O.)
REQ. REC'D _____
DATE FORW. 7-6-60
HOW FORW. File
BY Rosenfeld

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-04 BY SP6 L. D. 290 BCE/K6/col

Ind:
AGENCY WIS-State-CIA
REQ. REC'D _____
DATE FORW. 7-6-60
HOW FORW. His "up to state to see name 5-18-60"
BY Rosenfeld *Stromberg, Jr. re "Cuban Matters"*

*let to Jacksonville
RAM: fag
7-8-60
2- Savannah*

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1960

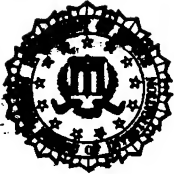
109-12-210-125

6 ENCLOSURE

REC-45

10 JUN 23 1960

NAT. INT. SEC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Savannah, Georgia
June 21, 1960

CUBAN MATTERS

A confidential source has advised that he has determined the identity of the source who stated that communists from China and Russia had been coming to Cuba, where they would get Cuban passports and then go to various South American countries. The confidential source stated that this man was one [REDACTED] a Cuban citizen, who was allegedly a graduate of Boston University, [REDACTED] the Alumni Association of that university, and presently an employee of the United States Government at Cape Canaveral, Florida. The source stated [REDACTED] claimed to have been employed as an engineer in some factory in Cuba, from which he fled as a result of the reforms of the CASTRO Regime, since his salary was reduced to a point where he could not live on it. The source stated [REDACTED] mentioned that South American countries are no longer accepting Cuban passports as they formerly did, as Chinese and Russians have been using such passports with increasing frequency, and mentioned that Guatemala, particularly, has refused to honor Cuban passports.

b7C
CUBA
MASS

The source stated [REDACTED] inferred, without specifically stating it, that Russian and Chinese Communists were coming to Cuba for the purpose of obtaining Cuban passports to infiltrate South America. The source stated [REDACTED] offered no documentation or authentication for his assertions and that he, the source, did not know if [REDACTED] was acting in the role of an agent provocateur, or was sincere in his allegations.

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-6-04 BY AUC60290BCE/AG/KAL

109-12-210-1852

ENCLOSURE

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SECRET

F B I

Date: 6/20/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via **AIRTEL** ~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~ (Priority or Method of Mailing)
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE~~

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

5-6-04

CLASSIFIED BY NLS/KG/CALG02/2006
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(UK)5-6-2006

Enclosed are nine copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above containing information from [REDACTED] (S)

The enclosed memo is classified "Secret" due to the sensitive nature of the source. In the event of downgrading, it should be classified "Confidential" [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and the information could result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

9-ENCLOSURE

② - Bureau (Enc. 9)

3 - WFO

(1 - 105-23168)

(1 - [REDACTED])

HJM:jap
(6)AGENCY State, CIA, ONI, OSI, RRAV
REQ. REC'D 6/21/60
DATE FORW. 6/21/60
HOW FORW. 11/5
BY RAM/st**AIRTEL**

C C - Wick

REC-90
JUL 1 1960

9 JUN 22 1960

8 35 AM '60

SECRETApproved: prole

Sent: _____ M Per _____

50 JUN 27 1960 Special Agent in Charge

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 97-1017

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 105-12340-1

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Section 552**Section 552a**☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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109-HQ-12-210-1853 Enclosure

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109-12-210-1854
CHANGED TO
105-89084-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-04 BY AUC 60290 BCE/AG/CAC

1/18
JUL 12 1960

213- Bw

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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109 - HQ - 12 - 210 - 1855

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SECRET

F B I

Date: 6/13/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA
(OO:WFO)

REC 10
5-6-04
CLASSIFIED BY NLS/A/CAL 60267 AAG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(6) 5-6-2029

ReWFOairtel and letterhead memorandum dated 5/19/60,
captioned as above.

Enclosed are ten copies to the Bureau, one of which
is for transmittal to the Legat, Madrid, of a letterhead
memorandum, together with its memorandum of evaluation, dated
and captioned as above.

The information furnished in the enclosed letterhead
memorandum was furnished by [redacted] to SA [redacted] on
6/12/60.

(S) The letterhead memorandum is classified "Confidential"
as it [redacted] and since the data revealed could reasonably
result in identification of a confidential informant of
continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

ENCLOSURE

- ④ - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - WFO
(1 - [redacted])

DH:vhs
(6)

AIRTEL

C C - Wick

AGENCY

DATE FORW.

HOW FORW.

BY

REC-10

23 JUN 23 1960

53 JUN 28 1960

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

SECRET

105-83676-1
b2
b7D
b7C
b1
RECORDED COPY FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

100-101100

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 13, 1960

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CUBA
D.C.

On June 12, 1960, a confidential informant advised that he learned from [redacted] a Cuban doctor, now a naturalized American citizen, employed by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, that [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] in Havana, now in Madrid, Spain, as [redacted] and [redacted] in Madrid, SPAIN have recently advised [redacted] that they are not entirely convinced that they should defect from the Cuban Government and attempt to come to the United States to ask for political asylum.

CUBA
SPAIN

It is noted that on May 18, 1960, the same informant advised of the possible defection of [redacted] an Aide to [redacted] and of no relation to the Cuban Prime Minister, Fidel Castro, and [redacted] also under the command of [redacted]

b7C

The informant learned from [redacted] that this change in the decision of [redacted] and [redacted] may possibly be due to the fact that within the past two weeks [redacted] by the name of [redacted] traveled from Havana to Madrid for a visit with [redacted] According to [redacted] who learned from [redacted] during his visit in Madrid, attempted to convince [redacted] who is a close associate of [redacted] that things are not as black in Cuba as painted by the enemies of Cuba.

CUBA
SPAIN

b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC60290 BCE/K/CAL
ON 5-6-04

109-12-210

1856

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUNE 13, 1960

Title :

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference:

Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-6-04 BY 98060290BCE/AG/CL

109-12-210-1856

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ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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109 - HQ - 12 - 210 - 1857, Non recorded documents dated 6/15/60 and 6/17/60

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Airtel to SAC, Miami
Re: [REDACTED]

SECRET

b7c/d

[illegible]

b7C/D, b1

8145, 61

b7c/D

The image shows a single page of a document that has been almost entirely redacted. The background is white, but it is covered by numerous thick, horizontal black bars of varying lengths and thicknesses, which obscure the original text. In the top right corner, there is a handwritten notation "b7c/D". The overall appearance is one of a completely illegible document due to the extent of the redaction.

b7C/D

b7C/D
b1

b7C/D
b1

SECRET

(CONTINUED PAGE 3)

Airtel to SAC, Newark
Re: [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

b7C/D

NOTE CONTINUED:

Fidel Castro and would be given tour of Cuba to see progress being made. [REDACTED] served in the U.S. Army and claims he supported the July 26 Movement until after fall of Batista. He indicated his loyalty lies with the U.S. and that the recent activities by Castro lead him to believe Castro is forming a totalitarian government. Although [REDACTED] may be a plant, he apparently does not intend to accept any assignment offered him by the Cuban government and his story appears legitimate. It is felt, however, that we should proceed most carefully in this before utilizing him in any way. It is definitely felt unwise to ask him to do anything for us while he is in Cuba. If he is a plant, Castro should be expected to fully exploit such an assignment in the present atmosphere of persona non grata action.

~~SECRET~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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SECRET

F B I

Date: 6/20/60

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210) 5-4.04

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

CLASSIFIED BY NLS/A6/CAL-60267AA6
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1)(6) 5-7-2029FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed are nine copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above. The first informant is (S) [redacted] The second informant is (S) [redacted] b7C

The enclosed memo is classified "Confidential" (S) [redacted] and the information could result in the identification of two informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness thereof. b1

ENCLOSURE 1 Encl. detached & filed

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 9) with copy
2 - WFO
(1 - [redacted]) (S)

HJM:jmp
(5)AIRTEL

1cc:

AGENCY State, CIA, ONI, OSI, G-2
REQ. REC'D HAVANA, Miami (cc's of airtel to R.O.)
DATE FORW. 6-1-60 (info)
HOW FORW. R/S
BY Ram/st

REC-10

109-12-210-1858

12 JUN 23 1960

EX-112

SECRET

C O - Wick

58 JUN 30 1960

Approved: James H. Gale/CS
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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109 - HQ - 12 - 210 - 1858 Enclosure page 1

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~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

[REDACTED] b1
(S)

[REDACTED] b1
(S)

[REDACTED] b1
(S)

The July 26 Movement was founded by the present Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro to bring about the overthrow of the Batista Government. Its name was derived from the date, July 26, 1953, at which time Castro lead an unsuccessful attack against the Moncada Barracks in Cuba.

[REDACTED] b1
(S)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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109 - HQ - 12 - 210 - 1858 Enclosed search slip

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 6/20/60	Investigative Period 5/10 - 6/8/60
TITLE OF CASE [REDACTED] [REDACTED] , Age 10, [REDACTED] Age 11 - VICTIMS POLITICAL MATTERS CUBA		Report made by [REDACTED]	Typed By: ptp
		CHARACTER OF CASE EXTORTION b7c	

Summary
XXXXX

REFERENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE **5-7-04** BY **4904auc60290Bce/A6/CL**

NY airtel to Bureau, 5/10/60.
NY letter to Bureau, 5/12/60 and 6/2/60.
Bulet to NY, 5/20/60.
Miami airtel to NY 5/24/60, (Interoffice).
WFO letter to Bureau, 5/25/60.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Inasmuch as both the Bureau and AUSA SCHLOSSBERG, EDNY, have been advised of the nature of the obscene deletions in instant extortion letter, it is not deemed feasible to further set them forth as enclosures. These obscenities are single words and do not materially effect the evidentiary nature of the letter.

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 2- Bureau (9-37413) (1- 109-12-210) 1- USA, EDNY (AUSA SCHLOSSBERG) 3- Miami (9-1445) (1- 109 -Foreign Political Matter- Cuba) 3- New York (9-3059) (1- 109-112)		109-12-210-	
		NOT RECORDED	
		182 JUN 21 1960	

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

NY 9-3059

Letterhead memoranda have been furnished the Bureau by NY and WFO for referral to Legat, Havana, for inquiry concerning subject's presence and length of stay in Havana.

Additional copies of this report have been designated for 109 files at Bureau, Miami and New York in view of subject's presence in Cuba.

LEADS

MIAMI

At Key West and Homestead, Florida

Will complete arrest record checks.

NEW YORK

At Merrick, New York

Will maintain contact with victim and local police and check subject's residence for his return to Merrick.

Will report results of Legat, Havana, investigation.

- B* -

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1- USA, EDNY (AUSA SCHLOSSBERG)

Report of: [REDACTED]

Office: New York, New York

Date:

6/20/60

File Number:

New York 9-3059

Bufile 9-37413

Title:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Age 10,
[REDACTED] Age 11 -

Character:

VICTIMS

EXTORTION

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] on 5/9/60, received obscene letter dated 5/6/60, containing a threat to hurt her family and rape her two daughters, [REDACTED] age 10 and [REDACTED] age 11. Letter bears return address at Havana, Cuba, and is signed [REDACTED]. FBI Lab advises that signatures on letter and envelope were prepared by [REDACTED] FBI # [REDACTED] who usually resides next door to victims, but who is allegedly on trip to Cuba. Nassau County PD notified and they advise subject is an arson suspect and erratic. Subject formerly [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Subject formerly deported from Cuba. AUSA, EDNY, considering federal prosecution.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-7-04 BY AUC60290 BCE/AG/CAL

- P -

NY 9-3059

DETAILS:

Investigation in this case is predicated upon
telephonic information from [REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] who advised SA [REDACTED],
on May 10, 1960, that on May 9, 1960, she had received an
obscene letter containing a threat to members of her family.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORTDate 5/13/60

[REDACTED] advised she received on May 9, 1960, an airmail handwritten obscene threatening letter, dated May 6, 1960, which is addressed to [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] The letter is signed [REDACTED] and the return address on the envelope reflects the name [REDACTED] Hotel Capricho, Damas 965, Havana, Cuba. The postmark is illegible, but the envelope bears thirteen Cuban stamps.

This letter is set out as follows:

"Hotel Capricho
Damas 965
Havana, Cuba
May 6, 1960

"Dear [REDACTED] b7C

"I am writing to you to let you know of the horrible things that have happened here because of the terrific desires that your daughter [REDACTED] had for me while I was living at home. She was so passionate with me that I found it impossible to resist her beautiful body. However although she was desperate for me to marry her I had to resist her proposals because she is too young and apparently innocent.

"However now I have made the horrible discovery that I have received 4 plus syphilis from your filthy rotten daughter [REDACTED] & believe me I am going to spend the rest of my life in an effort to hurt your family so you had better be careful off me because when I come home I'm going to rape your two daughters [REDACTED] & the law won't touch me because I have plenty of money to buy them off and plenty of friends to threaten their families if they get smart. Remember I'm a big shot and you are just a piece of (obscene), and believe me when I get home I am going to rape your two daughters [REDACTED] & when I do their reputations in the neighborhood will be (obscene). b7C

Interview with [REDACTED] File # 9-3059

on 5/10/60 at Merrick, New York Date dictated 5/10/60

by Special Agent [REDACTED] b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NY 9-3059

"I'm telling you don't (obscene) with me bithh. I'll take it out of your hide. You are a rotten washer women & your two daughters [REDACTED] are only good for (obscene) in their (obscene). When I get home in their (obscene) will be mine. I love to (obscene) especially your daughters. b7C

"Your future son_in_law
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised she has three unmarried daughters, namely, [REDACTED] age 11, [REDACTED] age 10, and [REDACTED] age 9. She advised that [REDACTED] resides next door at [REDACTED] but he is supposed to be in Cuba. b7C

[REDACTED] furnished the following descriptions of herself and her daughters, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Race	White
Sex	Female
Age	45
Height	5'4½"
Weight	138 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Fair
Build	Medium
Residence	[REDACTED]

Husband
Occupation

[REDACTED] b7C

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-40-12-210 Non recorded report dated 6/20/60 page 5

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On May 10, 1960, [REDACTED] Seventh Squad Commander, Nassau County Police Department, Seaford, New York, advised that [REDACTED] Nassau County Police Department number [REDACTED] who was arrested by that department October 30, 1952, for arson, 2nd degree, has been a suspect concerning fires which have been set in automobiles in the Merrick area during the past several years. [REDACTED] advised that sometime earlier this year he had heard from an unrecalled source that [REDACTED] had "gone to Cuba to join Castro". [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] and his mother appear to be highly erratic individuals. b7C

Records of the Nassau County Police Department (NCPD) Identification Division, made available by [REDACTED] reveals that [REDACTED] was arrested by NCPD, October 30, 1952, for arson, second degree but no indictment was returned. On August 23, 1955, [REDACTED] was arrested at Long Beach, New York, for petty larceny and the complaint was withdrawn. On April 28, 1957, he was fined \$10.00 for hitchhiking. b7C

The above records, under NCPD number [REDACTED] also reveal that [REDACTED] Federal Bureau of Investigation number [REDACTED] was deported from Cuba to the United States, October 30, 1957, for violation of the immigration laws, Cuban National Police number [REDACTED] has the following additional arrest numbers: b7C

Miami Beach Police Department [REDACTED]
Miami Police Department [REDACTED]
Department of Public Safety, Miami, Florida, [REDACTED]
Sheriff's Office, Key West, Florida, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
Homestead, Florida Police Department [REDACTED] b7C

The record additionally reveals that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised he is alerting NCPD motor patrols in the vicinity of victims home. b7C

NY 9-3059

On May 10, 1960, Assistant United States Attorney MORTON J. SCHLOSSBERG, Eastern District of New York, upon being advised of the full contents of instant letter, advised that he will consider prosecution of subject if he is identified as the writer of instant letter.

By letter dated May 20, 1960, the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory furnished the following information:

- Q1 Envelope bearing handwritten address [REDACTED]
Q2 Accompanying handwritten letter beginning [REDACTED] "I am writing to you..." signed [REDACTED]

Result of examination:

b7C

It was concluded that the [REDACTED] signatures on the reverse sides of specimens Q1 and Q2 were written by [REDACTED] #FBI [REDACTED]. The remaining questioned handwriting on Q1 and Q2 is not sufficiently comparable with [REDACTED] fingerprint card signatures for detailed comparison purposes.

Specimens Q1 and Q2 were searched in the Anonymous Letter File without effecting an identification.

By letter dated June 6, 1960, the Laboratory furnished the following information:

- K1 Two Passport Applications dated October 22, 1958, and November 19, 1958, bearing the purported known handwriting and handprinting of [REDACTED]

Result of examination:

b7C

The handwriting on K1 was compared with the unidentified handwriting on specimens Q1 and Q2, previously submitted. Due to the limited comparable handwriting involved, no definite conclusion was reached.

NY 9-3059

As requested, specimen K1 was searched in the
Anonymous Letter File without effecting an identification.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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109-40-12-210 Non recorded report dated 6/20/60 page 9

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NY 9-3059

On May 24, 1960, the Miami Office furnished the following information:

Records of Miami Police Department examined on May 17, 1960, which revealed that [REDACTED] was arrested December 15, 1957, for investigation vagrancy. He was ordered out of town. He was also arrested on February 5, 1959, charged with Investigation - Vagrancy, and received an indefinite suspended sentence. His local address in 1957 was [REDACTED] no local address known in 1959. [REDACTED] described as white, male, date of birth [REDACTED] 5'6", 146 pounds, blond hair, blue eyes, and medium build. b7C

Records of Miami Beach Police Department reveal that [REDACTED] also known as [REDACTED] arrested October 15, 1957, for failure to make civilian registration and was ordered out of town. He was arrested on December 5, 1957, for being unable to give account of himself and was ordered out of town. Next arrested January 7, 1959, charge disorderly conduct, and ordered out of town. These records revealed that [REDACTED] gave a northern address of [REDACTED] No local address given. No additional background data available, nor any handwriting specimens. b7C

On May 25, 1960, the Washington Field Office furnished the following information concerning [REDACTED] passport: b7C

The files of the Passport Office, Department of State, reviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on May 23-24, 1960, disclose that on January 15, 1958, the American Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico, reported to the Department of State that [REDACTED] born at [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] had reported the loss of a passport issued about December 18, 1957, when his clothes were stolen in Acapulco while he was swimming. The Embassy requested permission to issue him a limited card of identity. On January 17, 1958, the Department of State replied to the Embassy that there was no record of subject in the passport files, instructed that he be closely questioned about his identity and American birth and

stating that documentation for him was not authorized. Contained in the file is a sworn affidavit by this individual dated January 1, 1958, at Mexico City, stating that his passport, issued at Washington or Miami, Florida, was stolen from him at Acapulco, on January 2, 1958, while he was on the beach, along with his tourist card, bank books and other credentials. He stated in this affidavit that he had reported the theft to the Mexican Immigration Department. He gave his address as [REDACTED] and indicated that he was planning to go to Vera Cruz, Mexico. His United States address was [REDACTED] On January 20, 1958, and January 31, 1958, the Embassy at Mexico City, reported to the Department of State that mail sent to [REDACTED] at Mexico City, was undelivered and that appropriate instructions had been sent to the Consulate at Vera Cruz. b7c

The passport file discloses that in February, 1958, the Department of State requested its representative in New York City, to interview subject's mother concerning subject's identity and whereabouts and his possession of a passport. This representative interviewed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and was advised that subject had been traveling in the southern part of the United States for the previous year and a half, that his a normal young man with perhaps a strong wanderlust. His mother advised that subject had never been in any difficulty at home or elsewhere. b7c

Subject's mother related during this interview that subject had worked in the Merrick, Long Island, area as a gardener, that subject left home in December, 1956, to live in Florida, returned home in April, 1957, left again in June, 1957, for Key West, Florida, with \$600.00 in cash and shortly thereafter wrote to his mother that he had spent his money on some girl there. Subject's mother stated that subject is a "ladies' man", that she supplied him with small amounts of money occasionally, that he wrote her that he had obtained a tourist card to go to Mexico, and that he had reported to her the theft of his identification in January, 1958. Subject's mother believed that subject never obtained a passport and that what had been stolen was his tourist card.

b7c

The file reflects that passport 1245628 was issued to [REDACTED] at Washington, D.C., on October 24, 1958, for proposed 6 months' travel to "Cuba, Puerto Rico, Panama, Mexico, and other Latin American countries" for vacation. In his application dated October 22, 1958, at New York City, he stated that he intended to depart from Miami, about November 10 (1958) via Pan American Air Lines. He stated that he was not traveling by organized tour and that he expected to take another trip abroad in the next year. This passport was valid for two years travel to all countries except Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and those portions of China, Korea and Viet-Nam, under communist control.

On November 19, 1958, the subject filed a sworn affidavit at the New York City Passport Agency, stating that he had never received the passport for which he had applied, had checked at the Post Office about it and promised to return it to the Department of State if he ever received it. The subject filed another passport application at New York City, on November 19, 1958, stating that he intended to depart from Miami, or Key West, about December 19, 1958, via Pan American Airlines for a winter vacation for six months in Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Panama, Jamaica and Venezuela. On the basis of this second application, replacement passport 1245628 was issued dated October 24, 1958, with validity as indicated above.

In this latter application, the subject stated that he had been absent from the United States in Havana, Cuba, from June 28, 1957, to October 9, 1957, in Acapulco, and Vera Cruz, Mexico, from December 29, 1957, to July 3, 1958. [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED]

The subject stated that he was born on [REDACTED] and the file reflects that his birth certificate has been seen by passport authorities. He gave his permanent residence as [REDACTED]. In both passport applications, the subject denied past or present membership in the Communist Party. He indicated that he had never been married.

NY 9-3059

The following description of the subject appears in his passport file:

Height	5 feet 8 3/4 inches
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Hazel
Occupation	Gardener

It is noted that, under current passport regulations, this passport may be used by the bearer for lawful travel within the period of its validity whenever and as often as desired without further notification to the Department of State or other government agency.

On June 7, 1960, [REDACTED] advised that she has had no additional correspondence and that subject has not returned to his residence, next door. b7C

On June 8, 1960, Assistant United States Attorney MORTON J. SCHLOSSER, Eastern District of New York, advised that he withholds prosecutive opinion pending receipt of this report.

The following is a description of the subject:

Name	[REDACTED]
Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	[REDACTED]
Height	5'6" - 5'8 3/4"
Weight	145 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Sallow
Build	Slender
Occupation	Unemployed

b7C

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109 - HQ - 12 - 210 Non recorded report dated 6/20/60 page 14

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Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/20/60

FROM : *[Signature]*

LEGAT, MEXICO (109-70)

SUBJECT:

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

brn

[Redacted Block]

b1

(c)

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Mexico City
JFD:plb
(3)

5-7-04

CLASSIFIED BY NS/AG/CAL 60261 Derivative
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (1) 5-7-2029

1/2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[Handwritten Signature]

K

REC'D

EX-106
REC-40

109-70-1859

12 JUN 27 1960

ENCLOSURE

52 JUN 29 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

NAVAL SEC.

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6/15/60

PLAIN

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-3243)
FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-888) ⁸⁶²⁹

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-7-04 BY AUC60290BCE/AC/g

SUBJECT: JULY 26 MOVEMENT
NEW YORK
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA;
RA - CUBA

[REDACTED]
personally appeared at the Newark Office on 6/15/60 and
furnished the following information to SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he was recently contacted by
[REDACTED] Cuban Consulate, New
York City. He stated [REDACTED] was a member of the July 26
Movement in New York City. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated he intends to visit relatives in Cuba
on or about 7/1/60, staying in Cuba for approximately three
weeks. He further advised that [REDACTED] informed him that while
he, [REDACTED] was in Havana, he would be given the opportunity
to discuss the proposition with GARCIA. Subsequent to this
he would be given the opportunity to tour Cuba, viewing the
progress that has been made.

[REDACTED] indicated that he was contacting the FBI
because he felt there existed the possibility he would be in

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-81) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Newark
- 1 - [REDACTED] (ADMINISTRATIVE)
- 1 - [REDACTED] (INVESTIGATIVE)

WPC:JMP
(5)

109-12-210-
NOT RECORDED
160 JUN 27 1960

52 JUN 29 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN 97-3243-318

b7C/D

a position to obtain information regarding the internal activity taking place in Cuba and furnishing same to the FBI upon his return to this country.

himself: [REDACTED] furnished the following information regarding

Residence:

Marital Status:

Employment:

Military Service:

Citizenship Status:

Entered U.S.:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was interviewed at his home on 6/18/68 by SA [REDACTED] at which time he furnished the following information:

[REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. He graduated from [REDACTED] the equivalent of four years of high school.

TURMAN has the following relatives in Cuba:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] exhibited Army documents indicating that he had, during his military service in the U. S. Army, served

b7c/0

in an anti aircraft battalion, the Chemical Warfare Service, and military intelligence. He stated that he was used in military intelligence activities to interview Spanish speaking personnel in defense plants. [redacted] exhibited an Honorable Discharge Certificate indicating that he had been discharged [redacted]

[redacted] said that he was active in behalf of the July 26 Movement in New York City from the early 1950s until after the fall of the BATASTA Government. His activities were confined generally to financial contributions and assistance in organizing fund raising activities. His principal activity in this regard was [redacted]

[redacted] sold Studio [redacted] flags, ties, handkerchiefs, and other items bearing the insignia of the July 26 Movement for sale to those who wish to support the July 26 Movement. [redacted] said that an individual named [redacted]

stated that [redacted] was in the 52nd Airborne Division of the U. S. Air Corps during World War II and is very pro-American.

[redacted] advised that he met FIDEL CASTRO twice in New York City during 1954 - 1955 but had never met or spoken to CASTRO in Cuba.

[redacted] advised that the recent activities of Premier CASTRO have caused him to decide, as many other Cubans have, that CASTRO is organizing a [redacted] government instead of the Democratic government for which [redacted] and his friends were working. [redacted] advised that he no longer attends meetings of the July 26 Movement, although he still receives notices requesting him to attend meetings in New York City. According to [redacted] the July 26 Movement is preparing files on all Cubans in the U. S. which contains background information concerning each individual and photographs, and these files are forwarded to Havana for use by the Cuban Government in determining whether or not the individual concerned favors or opposes the present Cuban Government. To support this statement, [redacted] furnished two postcards, addressed to him at his home, by the July 26 Movement at New York City.

NK 105-369

One card is postmarked 6/7/68 and contains a statement in Spanish, a translation of which is set out below:

"July 26 Movement

"Branch"

"Dear Comrade:

"The new leadership announces a meeting of the Branch on 6/10/68 at 8:00 P.M. in the office located at 601 West 137th Street (LIBERTY).

"Your presence is requested in order to be able to clarify such points as payments, absences and photographs, lacking in your new file.

"Very important.

"ORGANIZATION"

The second postcard is dated 6/8/68 and contains a statement in Spanish, a translation of which is set out below:

"July 26 Movement

**"CONCENTRATION OF SUPPORT
OPPOSITE THE CUBAN CONSULATE.
(FREE TERRITORY OF AMERICA)**

"Comrade:

"We request you to be present in support of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba and Against the Traitors, We Swear Once More FATHERLAND OR DEATH.

"Hour: 8:00 P.M.

"Place: 625 Madison Avenue between 58 and 59.

"Date: 6/11/68

"S/

"

b7C

NK 105-269

The above two postcards are being furnished to New York as enclosures.

As mentioned above, [redacted] was visited about two weeks ago by [redacted] Cuban Consulate, New York City, at which time [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he was contacted in this regard because he is regarded as a patriot by the present Cuban Government [redacted] b7c/D

[redacted] did not commit himself during his conversation with [redacted] stating that it occurred to him that possibly he could consult with an appropriate agency of the U. S. Government prior to committing himself and obtain necessary directions for obtaining information that could be of use to the U. S. Government.

[redacted] said he has done this because he now considers himself to be a citizen of the U. S. first and a Cuban second, and also feels very strongly that Cuban freedom has been made possible only by the actions taken by the U. S. in the past, including the encouragement and support received by FIDEL CASTRO during his struggle to overthrow the BATISTA Government. b7c/D

[redacted] stated that in the event the U. S. Government desires that he seek useful information during his vacation that he would like to be provided with a small camera that could take 100 or more photographs without the need for reloading. b7c/D

The Newark Office plans to recontact [redacted] prior to his departure for Cuba but will not make any attempts to direct his activities without prior instructions from the Bureau. In the event the Bureau does not wish to direct the activities of [redacted] the Newark Office plans to recontact him upon his return from Cuba for any information he may wish to provide. It is noted that [redacted] does not plan to accept any assignment by the Cuban Government.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 16, 1960

FROM :

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY NLS/AG/CAL 60267AA6
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1)(6) 5-7-2029

✓
Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

(C) [REDACTED]

(C) [REDACTED]

ACTION:

For your information.

109-12-210

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]

RAM:sah:jlw

(9) 50 JUL 1 1960

SECRET

REC-29

109-12-210-1860

12 JUN 24 1960

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SECRET

FBI

Date: 6/21/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via **AIRTEL** _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBAAttached are 9 copies of a letterhead memo dated _____
and captioned as above, containing information from _____ (S)The attached memo is classified "secret" due to the
sensitive nature of the source. In the event of downgrading,
it should be classified "confidential" _____ (S)and the information could result in identification of an
informant of continuing value and compromise the future
effectiveness thereof. b1③ Bureau (Enc.-9)
2-WFO
(1-105-23168)
HJM:new
(5)

5-7-04

CLASSIFIED BY NLS/AG/CAS 60267 AAG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1) (6) 5-7-2029AIRTELALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE

REC-34

109-12-210-1861

SECRETAGENCY State, CIA, NSA, G2, ONI, OSI
REQ. REQ. HAVANA
DATE FORW. 6-22-60
HOW FORW. R/S
BY Rm/st

10 JUN 21 1960

NAT. INT. SEC.

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

b7C

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1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109 - HQ - 12 - 210 - 1862

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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XXXXXX

~~SECRET~~ FBI

Date: 6/20/60

~~SECRET~~Transmit the following in AIRTEL

(Type in plain text or code)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Via

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DATE 5-10-04 BY 60267 AC/ALC

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS-CUBA5-10-04
CLASSIFIED BY NLS/AG/CALG 0267
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1) 5-10-2029ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Enclosed herewith are 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, reflecting information furnished by [REDACTED] on 6/18/60. [REDACTED] is a highly confidential and sensitive source who has furnished reliable information in the past. The enclosed letterhead memorandum is being classified confidential in view of sensitive nature of the source whose identity, if known, would compromise the future use of this source. Information from this source, if used in a report, must be most carefully paraphrased in order to protect the source. Under no circumstances, should any subject or any unauthorized persons become aware we have knowledge of the above information.

One copy of this airtel and letterhead memorandum is being furnished for information to both Miami and WFO.

- 3- Bureau (109-12-210) (Encls. 9) (RM)
1- Miami (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1- Washington Field (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1- New York (65-14828 Sub B)
1- New York (109-112)

JFC:jco
(8)

AGENCY State, CIA, G2, DWI, OSI
REQ. REC'D RAB/LSB
DATE FORW. 6-22-66
HOW FORW. T/S
BY RAB/LSB

23 JUN 22 1960

REC-25

109-12-210-1863

51 JUN 29 1960

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

~~SECRET~~

Per

5-14-04
CLASSIFIED BY NLS/AG/CALG 0267
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1) 5-14-2029

~~SECRET~~

NAT. INT. SEC.
[REDACTED]

b7c

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☒ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109 - HQ - 12 - 210 - 1863 Enclosure

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X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

b7c

6/24/60

airtel

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-10-04 BY 603290AC/AC/60

To: SAC, New York (109-112)
From: Director, FBI (109-12-210) - 1964

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

REC-74

EX 109

Reurairtel and memorandum 6/15/60, single copies of which are enclosed for Ottawa. Source of information appearing in letterhead memorandum was not identified. Furnish identity of source by return airtel. Charge form error to responsible personnel.

Since details contained in the memorandum are not of jurisdictional interest to the Bureau, Ottawa is not being instructed to make any inquiries concerning the plane reportedly purchased for Castro in Canada. Should New York's source provide additional data after a recontact with [redacted] New York may desire to resubmit the lead if information within our jurisdiction is developed. b7c

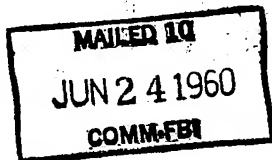
2 - Ottawa (Enclosures - 2)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (~~route thru for review~~)

RAM:baa baa
(8)

NOTE: Unidentified New York source quoted [redacted] as stating airplane was purchased for personal use of Fidel Castro around 2/1/60. Airplane supposedly was flown from Toronto to Havana through U.S. [redacted] accompanied by three "barbudes" who got drunk in Toronto and insulted some women. [redacted] reportedly is temporarily in Tokyo, Japan, but anticipates returning to U.S. and the source plans to obtain additional details from [redacted]. We plan to disseminate the memorandum to interested agencies upon learning identity of source but no other action is believed warranted. b7c

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____



55440

[Signature]

JUL 12 1960

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 6/15/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - 0062
IS - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-10-04 BY 60320BCE/AG/C

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning above captioned matter.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

An extra copy of the enclosed memorandum has been furnished to the Bureau for transmittal to the Legat, Ottawa, Canada, and the Bureau is requested to have the Legat attempt to ascertain whether or not a plane had been purchased in Canada for FIDEL CASTRO, Prime Minister of Cuba, which was set forth in enclosed memorandum as being a De Havilland "Beaver" and which allegedly was flown from Toronto, Canada, to Havana, Cuba.

The informant has requested that no contact be made with _____ concerning this matter as he, the informant, would be in contact with him and would attempt to ascertain further details concerning the purchase and flight of this plane. The NYO will not attempt to interview _____ concerning this matter at this time and will await further contact between _____ and the informant.

- 3 - Bureau (109-12-210) (Encls. 12) (RM)
- 1 - Miami (105-1747) (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - New York (109-74) (CASTRO)
- 1 - New York (_____) (INVESTIGATIVE)
- 1 - New York (109-112)

FJO/jal
(9)

REC-74

EX 109

AGENCY/RS-Sub-CF-92-001-051-
REQ. REC'D 6/24/60 - 6-24-60
DATE FORW. 6/24/60 M Per 6/24/60
HOW FORW. 6/24/60
BY 6/24/60

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE

SEC. 1



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

June 15, 1960

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-10-04 BY AUC 60290 BCE/KG/CL

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Cuba, Castro, N.Y.
[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is acquainted with [redacted] furnished a letter to the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 31, 1960, and this letter read as follows:

b2
b7D
b7C

"On about February 1, 1960, an airplane was purchased for the personal use of Fidel Castro. It was purchased from the De Havilland people at a price of \$75,000. It is described as a single-engined 'Beaver' -- Equipped with floats and can carry six people.

"It was flown from Toronto to Havana in easy stages. Metropolitan airports were avoided. One stop was on the Jersey coast. The flight was along the coast to a small airport in Florida. The pilot of the plane was a New York resident who was engaged for the trip. He was accompanied by three 'barbados' who got drunk in Toronto and had police difficulties when they insulted some women. They were armed during the entire trip. All financial arrangements were made through 'Che' Guevara. [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] on June 10, 1960, advised that [redacted] was now in Tokyo, Japan, and could be reached in care of the American Express Company. [redacted] advised that he anticipates further contact with [redacted] after [redacted] return to the United States.

b2
b7D
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

109-12-210-1864
ENCLOSURE

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Concerning "Che" Guevara mentioned above, it is to be noted that he is identical with Major Ernesto Guevara, President of the National Bank of Cuba.

F B I

Date: 6/20/60



Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (134-0)

Be
~~POTENTIAL UNIDENTIFIED INFORMANT~~
~~IN CUBAN FOREIGN OFFICE~~
~~HAVANA, CUBA~~
~~ADMINISTRATIVE~~Political Matters - Cuba

Re SJ radiogram 6/20/60.

Enclosed herewith is the card of  ^{CUBA}
turned over to SAC, SJ, 6/20/60 by 3 - Bureau (Enc.1)
1 - San Juan
JNS:mjh
(4)CUBA b7C/D*Encl. det. & sub.
S.J. 6/24/60
Comm*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-10-04 BY AUC60290BCE/KS/CL
EX 109

REC-56/09-12-210-1865

9 JUN 22 1960



b7C

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

50 JUN 29 1960

6/20/60

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-61835)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-13444)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-10-04 BY 60602908CE/K6/ENK

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

IS - C

POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

b7C

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the alleged activity of the above-captioned individual, and 11 copies of a reliability memorandum setting forth the reliability of the informant used.

b2

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]

The NYO, during interview with [REDACTED] on 6/17/60, attempted to ascertain what scheme he might have regarding information contained in enclosed memorandum, and it is the opinion of the NYO that [REDACTED] cannot possibly achieve any personal monetary recompense in this instance and is merely furnishing this information for humanitarian reasons and because he is upset over the alleged interest of the Communist Party to win over the Cuban exiles in the Miami area.

b7C

[REDACTED] had requested some help from the Bureau in assisting the exiles in Miami, and he was advised that this Bureau could not furnish any assistance, and was advised he should furnish this information to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). [REDACTED] advised he would contact the local office of CIA and would be willing to go to Washington, D. C. to discuss this matter with a representative of CIA, if CIA so desired.

b7C

- 4 - Bureau (100-61835) (Encls. 2) (RM)
- (1 - 109-12-210)
- 1 - Miami (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - NY 109-112 (PFW - CUBA)
- 1 - NY 100-13444
- FJO'B:mfw (31)
- (8)

109-12-210-
NOT RECORDED
78 JUN 24 1960

50 JUN 28 1960



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
June 21, 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-12-04 BY AUC 60290 BCE/AG/CAL

Re: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Miami, Florida, an individual who has a tendency to exaggerate and who in 1940 was described as a pathological liar, advised on June 17, 1960, that he had just arrived from Miami, Florida, and during his time in Miami, Florida, had been associated with anti-Castro groups. [REDACTED] stated that he had ascertained from [REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED]

in the Cuban Army and from ex-Cuban Senator Rolando Masferrer, that the Communist Party is making overtures to Cuban exiles in the Miami area and is offering them food and money.

[REDACTED] stated that he had learned that the Communist Party has also been distributing literature among Cuban exiles in the Miami area and have stated that the United States Government was not going to help them and that they, the Communist Party in the United States, would assist them.

[REDACTED] advised that he knows from personal knowledge that many of the Cuban exiles in the Miami area are suffering from lack of food and that they are willing to accept help from anyone.

[REDACTED] stated that he was able to learn that a group of 5 or 6 men is contacting various anti-Castro groups in Miami and offering them food and money. [REDACTED] stated that these individuals are directed in this activity by [REDACTED] a well known Communist in the United States, who maintains an office with [REDACTED] in Havana, Cuba.

[REDACTED] on April 1, 1959, advised that [REDACTED]

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist weekly newspaper.

ENCLOSURE

Re: [REDACTED]

67C

[REDACTED]

Fidel Castro is the Prime Minister of the
Revolutionary Government in Cuba.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and
its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
June 21, 1960

Re: [REDACTED]

b7C

Reference is made to the memorandum dated and captioned as above.

[REDACTED] mentioned in referenced memorandum, is an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past.

b2

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-10-04 BY AUC 60290 BCE/AG/CL

100-12-212-
ENCLOSURE

EX 109

- 2 - Orig. & 1
- 1 - Yellow
- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - [REDACTED]

REC-909-12-210-1866

b7c

Date: June 23, 1960
To: Office of Security
Department of State

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-04 BY RUC6029 OBC/AG/CCL

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: POTENTIAL UNIDENTIFIED INFORMANT
IN CUBAN FOREIGN OFFICE
HAVANA, CUBA

b7c/d

On June 20, 1960, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] confidentially furnished the following information to a representative of this Bureau.

[REDACTED] travels to and from Cuba in line with his business and while in Cuba he deals with [REDACTED]

b7c/d

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] is the only person in the [REDACTED] with whom he has personal contact and he is personally impressed with [REDACTED] sincerity.

During [REDACTED] last contact with [REDACTED] June 15, 1960, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] name not known, [REDACTED]

b7c/d

BY COURIER SVC.
46 JUN 24
COMM - FBI

[REDACTED] were strongly pro-Castro; however, in recent months they have reportedly become anti-Castro, expressing their disapproval of the communist penetration of the Castro Government. As a result of [REDACTED] disapproval of the Castro Government, in addition to [REDACTED]

b7c/d

- Tolson _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Belmont _____
- Callahan _____
- DeLoach _____
- Malone _____
- McGuire _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Frotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Land _____

- 1 - San Juan (For Information)
- 1 - Havana (For Information) (Enclosures - 2)

KGC:bas
(9)

See Memorandum to Belmont, same caption, dated 6-22-60, KGC:bas

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

JUN 1 1960 ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b7c

Office of Security

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] **Activities of**
[REDACTED] **are also known to** [REDACTED]

b7c/D

[REDACTED] is reportedly planning to resign her position and leave Cuba, however, the date has not been set. It is her desire to turn over the documents in her possession to competent United States Government officials on a highly confidential basis.

[REDACTED] plans to return to Havana on July 13, 1960, at which time he will reside at the Hotel Vedado. He has advised that he desires to assist the United States Government as much as possible without participating in any activity that would embarrass him or his employer.

b7c/D

Files of this Bureau contain no information identifiable with [REDACTED] or [REDACTED]

No further action is being taken by this Bureau, and the above is being submitted for your information and whatever action you may desire.

NOTE:

Copies of this letter, and San Juan radiogram dated 6-20-60 and Bureau radiogram to San Juan are being sent to Havana for information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: 6-22-60

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: POTENTIAL UNIDENTIFIED INFORMANT IN CUBAN FOREIGN OFFICE, HAVANA, CUBA

By radiogram 6-20-60, SAC, San Juan, advised that [REDACTED] known only casually to SAC, furnished following information on a confidential basis on 6-20-60.

[REDACTED] travels to Cuba on business (next contemplated trip 7-13-60) and while in Cuba he deals with one [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] name unknown.

She and husband were strongly pro-Castro; however, in recent months they have become anti-Castro due to their disapproval of communist penetration.

[REDACTED] and desires to turn this information over to competent U.S. Government officials on a highly confidential basis.

In addition, [REDACTED] reported that [REDACTED] is also [REDACTED]

Due to the possibility that she has already endangered her status, her husband feels she could well receive the death sentence if her actions concerning the confidential documents became known. [REDACTED] plans to resign her position and leave Cuba; however, a definite date has not been set.

The activities of the [REDACTED] family are also known to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This store employs 75 individuals, of whom approximately 14 are reportedly informants and members of the Castro militia.

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - [REDACTED]

Enclosures

KGC:eft/bas
 (5)

EX 109
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10-04 BY AUC 60290 BCE/AG/col

REC-9

109-12

310-1866

b7C

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: POTENTIAL UNIDENTIFIED INFORMANT IN CUBAN FOREIGN OFFICE,
HAVANA, CUBA

[redacted] furnished the personal card of [redacted] containing autographic initials which is to be used by the person making contact with [redacted] as a means of identification. This card has been forwarded to the Bureau by the San Juan Office. [redacted] also informed [redacted] that in order to obtain delivery of the documents, an American Government representative would have to contact [redacted] at the store with the identifying card. SAC, San Juan, accepted the information volunteered but gave no indication on any action to be taken. The possibility that such an arrangement as proposed by [redacted] could be a Castro trap was discussed with [redacted]. He did not deny the possibility; however, he was personally impressed with [redacted] the only person with whom he has personal contact in this matter. b7c/d

Search of Bureau files on limited identifying information available fails to disclose any reference identifiable with [redacted] or [redacted] b7c/d

OBSERVATIONS:

The method of obtaining the information available as set out by [redacted] is very dangerous and has every indication of prearranged entrapment. Furthermore, should [redacted] sincerely desire to furnish the reported information, he could do so in Cuba by taking it directly to the American Embassy. b7c/d

It is felt that in view of the very evident entrapment possibility, the Bureau should take no further action in attempting to obtain the material reportedly in [redacted] possession.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter be sent to the Department of State informing them of the information available through [redacted] for whatever action they may desire. In addition, there is attached a radiogram to San Juan advising action being taken and instructing the SAC to so inform [redacted] b7c/d

4/11/49

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

- 2 -

[Handwritten signature]

CH

[Handwritten signature]

V.

[Handwritten signature]

B

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552**Section 552a**☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)

National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CIA Act of 1949

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-1867

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 24, 1960

SECRET

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (105-1747)

SUBJECT:

CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
IS - CUBA

CLASSIFIED BY SP-6 JAP/ST
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

DISSEMINATE
ENCLOSURE
ONLY TO CIA
SUB LAST PARA

Reylet 4/18/60, enclosing letterhead memorandum captioned, "DEFLECTION OF CUBANA VISCOUNT CREW, 4/12/60, Miami, Florida," dated 4/18/60.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "POSSIBLE DEFLECTIONS OF CUBANA AIRLINES CREW MEMBERS," dated as above, at Miami.

One extra copy of this letterhead memorandum is enclosed in the event Bureau desires to transmit same to the Legat, Havana.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is being classified "Confidential" inasmuch as the disclosure of information contained therein might reveal the identity of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof. Further, the disclosure of individuals or plans mentioned therein might possibly result in severe retaliation by the Cuban Government.

[REDACTED]

Consequently, in view of the fact that information set forth in enclosed letterhead memorandum most likely relates to the CLIP operation of CIA, it is suggested that dissemination of this information be treated accordingly and limited to CIA.

- P.
2 - Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
5 - Miami
(1 - 109-49 - Cuban Air Force)
(1 - 97-327 - MRR)
(1 - 762-3573 - CLIP) (4)

REG-73

EX - 139

10 ENCLOSURE

SECRET

10 JUN 27 1960

NAT. INV. SEC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASS. BY SP-6 JAP/ST
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/18/91
EX-139

105-86020-104
100-354687-210
100-4122-
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

105-1747

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Miami, Florida

JUN 24 1960

RE: POSSIBLE DEFLECTIONS OF
CUBANA AIRLINES CREW MEMBERS

On June 13, 1960, [REDACTED], who is acquainted with certain employees and crew members of Cubana Airlines, advised that a concerted plan is being formulated by various Cubana Airlines pilots and crew members to defect and seek asylum in the United States. [REDACTED] explained that on certain days of the week various Cubana Airlines flights leave Cuba bound for Camaguey Province, New York City, Miami, Florida, and other points. This plan will be co-ordinated in Cuba by certain employees of Cubana Airlines and will be under the direction to a large extent of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Cubana Airlines, Havana, Cuba. At a particular designated moment when the complement of the crews aboard these various flights is such that the principal members of these crews are in accordance with this plan, these aircraft will depart from their normal flight patterns and proceed to Miami, Florida, where a mass defection will occur. [REDACTED] said that no damage to the aircraft utilized in this plan is anticipated. (g)u

[REDACTED] said that 24 hours prior to this move he will receive a coded telephone call from Havana, Cuba, worded in an innocuous fashion so as not to arouse suspicion. [REDACTED] said that upon receipt of this call he will notify the proper United States authorities in order that arrangements may be made to quietly receive these defectors and systematically enable their questioning and processing. [REDACTED] expected that this action will occur within one month. (g)u

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4/RM/SPM
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/9/91
comp 75, 708

C O N F I D E N T I A L

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4/RM/SPM
ON 10/24/94

ENCLOSURE 109-12-210-1868

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CONFIDENTIAL

RE: POSSIBLE DEFECTIONS OF
CUBANA AIRLINES CREW MEMBERS

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- 2 -

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1 .
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1 - [REDACTED] Liaison
6-22-60 b7C

RA
37 REC-14 109-12-210 - 1869
EX 105

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

TO SAC SAN JUAN

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

POTENTIAL UNIDENTIFIED INFORMANT IN CUBAN FOREIGN OFFICE, HAVANA, CUBA. REURAD JUNE TWENTY, LAST. IN VIEW OF THE CURRENT TENSE SITUATION IN CUBA AND THE DEFINITE INDICATION OF THE POSSIBILITY OF ENTRAPMENT IN THE METHOD OF PROCURING THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO [REDACTED] NO EFFORT WILL BE MADE BY BUREAU PERSONNEL FOR SUCH A CONTACT. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] HAS BEEN b7C/b FURNISHED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR WHATEVER ACTION THEY MAY DESIRE. YOU SHOULD SO INFORM [REDACTED] THE PERSONAL CARD OF [REDACTED] TO BE USED AS A MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION WITH [REDACTED] WILL BE RETURNED TO YOU UPON RECEIPT AT THE BUREAU.

BUREAU FILES CONTAIN NO INFORMATION IDENTIFIABLE WITH [REDACTED]

SET FORTH IN REURAD.

1 - Havana

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-10-04 BY AUC60290BCG/A6/CL

EGC:bas bas 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (detached)
(7)

NOTE: See memorandum [REDACTED] to Belmont dated 6-22-60, same caption, EGC:ejt/bas.

ENC. [REDACTED]

CK. [REDACTED]

364 7309
JUL 1 1960
RADIO

JUN 23 1960

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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DECODED COPY

☒ Radio

☐ Teletype

Political Matters - Cuba

URGENT

6-20-60

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-01 BY 60420/STP

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC SAN JUAN

201707

CONFIDENTIAL UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECT IN CUBAN FOREIGN SERVICE
MARTIN, CUBA, ADMINISTRATIVE, ON JUNE 20 INSTANT

HE VISITED ON ONE PRIOR OCCASION BUT WAS NOT WELL
ACQUAINTED WITH, CAME TO THIS OFFICE TO ADVISE CONFIDENTIALLY
AS FOLLOWS: HE TRAVELS IN AND OUT OF CUBA ON BUSINESS AND
RECENTLY

AND HIS WIFE STRONGLY PROTESTED IN RECENT MONTHS THEY
WERE BEING ANTI CASTRO DUE TO THEIR ASSOCIATION IN DOMINANT
POSITIONS FOR SOME TIME

AND SHE BECAME ANTI CASTRO DUE TO HER ASSOCIATION
IN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL ON ANOTHER OCCASION

TURNED OVER TO ME PERSONAL CARD OF [REDACTED]
PHOTOGRAPHIC INITIALS [REDACTED]
TAKEN WITH THE PERSON PRESENTING HIM WITH THIS CARD [REDACTED]

109-12-210-1169